

WHOLE NO. 109.

They lived in the dark forest, and the natives were afraid of them. He hunted them day after day, and at last, on the morrow, he saw him, he turned and came at him, beating his chest. It

If one could go out now, he promises to pay for it by this year's crop. We earnestly wish we could control two thousand dollars of the money now in the Treasury at Washington, and ship three or four small mills to the suffering and struggling farmers.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 1860.

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Sharp, and conditions the very same, and I will remit sugar and syrups on the same conditions as he does, to pay for it.

"T. H."

Of this man, an intelligent clergyman certifies as to his industry, intelligence, and integrity, and that he has a good farm, with sixteen acres of sugar-cane planted, which by this time (January, 1860) is fit to grind.

Another letter, dated July 21st, 1859, came from one who writes: "I was expecting before this to have been able to order a small sugar-mill from America, but have been disappointed in raising funds. I will write again."

Another letter, dated July 27th, 1859, has the following: "Dear Sir:—You will please send me a sugar-mill of the same pattern that you sent to J. Sharp, though it is, perhaps, too small, but will do for the first and second year, when I can dispose of it. My farm is two and a half miles west of St. Paul's river, and has a good stream running through it, with which I intend to work the mill, after grinding the first crop. Please send four boilers, ladle, copper wire, and some stone hoes. Please send by the M. C. Stevens; otherwise, I shall lose my crop, which is now very fine, and too far to carry to any other mill."

This letter interested a friend that he at once directed a mill to be placed within reach of the writer.

Yet another letter is before us, dated December 30th, in which the writer asks: "Is there any practical way that I can get a mill sent on a partial credit, that shall cost from five hundred to eight hundred dollars? I should want a good supply of laborers. In two or three years, I hope to buy one of greater efficiency and power, suitable for a large farm. My crops will be ready to grind, March 1st."

The writer of this letter says it is impossible for him to move his crops down the river to grind, and that he had better leave it uncut.

We could furnish other evidence of the wants of small mills, and the lack of capital among the farmers to make payment in advance. The New-York Society would doubtless, if it could, forward these mills, and receive in return the product of the Liberia farms. While this paper goes to press, it is probable that the bark *Mendi* will come into port with its shipment to pay for the mill sent out in her to Jesse Sharp. What shall be done? Is there no capitalist willing to devote five thousand dollars to this object, and place it in the hands of the Society, to be used in shipping mills and needful machinery for sugar and coffee?

We believe no money could be devoted to a more practical scheme of usefulness.

DR. CHAILLU.

We present our readers the substance of an exceedingly interesting lecture delivered by this young traveler before the Geographical Society, at a late meeting. It was listened to with intense interest. It required no ordinary courage and perseverance, and the very romance of love of scientific discovery, to bear him through the scenes narrated with so much real modesty. Mr. Du CHAILLU has his collections of thousands of birds and various animals, the result of many years' exposure to the noxious miasma of tropical Africa, on exhibition at 535 Broadway, including specimens of the gorilla, which alone are worth repeated visits. We understand he has in preparation a narrative of his African life, which cannot fail to be most interesting.

PREBTERIAN MISSION ON CORISCO ISLAND, AFRICA.

We find in the February number of the *Horn and Foreign Record* a very encouraging review of the missionary work at Corisco island, near the Equator and the coast of Africa, near by to the north-east, for 1859.

It has been a year of unusual success. A class of more than thirty catechumens, nearly all of whom give evidence of sincere faith in Jesus Christ, was formed, of whom several are preparing to become assistants in the missionary work. The number of these is so large that an advanced school is urged as needful for training them for this purpose. A spirit of earnest inquiry has been extended to many tribes; and in all directions children are offered for the schools, and urgent pleas are made for missionaries.

Mr. Clements had made a journey to the tribes along the coast, taking along some scholars obtained two years before. He visited the Bapuke, the Kombe, the Avundi, the Banaka or Batango, the latter one hundred and forty miles from Corisco. Of these Batango people, he reckons up ninety villages of forty persons each, or three thousand six hundred and forty people. They are called a tribe of traders, exchanging rum for ivory. With so general good-will toward the missionaries, it proved almost impossible to get females for the schools. Polygamy had, even in the case of mere infants, laid claims upon them.

We noticed with especial interest the remarks upon the necessity for an industrial school, to carry forward the missionary work—as follows:

The necessity for an Industrial Establishment.

"There seems to be a necessity for an industrial establishment of some kind, in connection with our mission. As the boys are growing up with us begin to approach manhood, we are under the necessity of finding some active employment for them, to engage them many hours of the day, or we cannot retain them. They cannot study as many hours a day as boys in a temperate climate usually do; but they are willing to work, and it seems a relief to them to have some active employment a part of the day. If you could find a piece of muslin or carpenter or cabinet-maker, who would be willing to come out and work with the boys in a shop prepared for the purpose, and instruct them in making chairs, tables, chests, and such other furniture as there would be a demand for here, it would, we think, be a great means of promoting civilization among the people, as well as giving profitable employment to our larger boys. Such an establishment, if properly conducted, would not be an expense to the mission, but, we think, would be fully self-sustaining."

We learn that occupations suitable for a civilized class of natives are a desideratum at the Episcopal Mission Schools at Cape Palmas; and that coffee, or cotton, or sugar-farms are suggested as desirable appendages to the mission. This suggests the importance of uniting in the Liberia College, if ever set on foot, some labor, mechanical and agricultural, as calculated to lessen expense, contribute to the health

and pleasure of the pupils, and furnish men instructed by practical experience to be useful to the populations wherever they may dwell. Every year now clearly indicates that Christian missions can be much promoted by civilized colonies.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Our present number gives some painful facts about the progress of this terrible work of cruelty. The reader who can contemplate the spectacle of five hundred slaves shut up in the *Emily*, and one thousand slaves in the *Orion*, without a thrill of horror, must be a stolid indeed.

Both of these vessels were feloniously captured by the American flag in the vain effort to escape capture by British cruisers. How manifest do such facts render the duty of our Government, not only to continue, but increase its present force of small steamers on the coast. The fact that the *Orion* had been once sent home on suspicion, renders it strange that a cruiser sent out to watch just such suspicious craft should have served as a tow-boat to take her into the vicinity of her barren coast, and then very conveniently had an order to quit her post. The information that they acted must have been very distant from the truth.

THE OCTOBER.

A FRIEND has placed on our table a copy of a new work entitled, "Adela, the Octopus," by H. L. HOSMER, from the press of FOLLET, FOSTER & CO., of Columbia, Ohio, similar in its general scope to Mrs. STOW's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but much more fully urging the necessity of emigration to Africa, as the only solution of difficulties in the condition of our free colored population. Mr. Stowe did, indeed, finally land one of her heroes in Liberia, but as a *demiur* resort, apparently to free him from the unpleasant surroundings of Canadian colonial hyperborean freedom. In the work before us, Colonization is not an incident, but a principle fully introduced and defended. It was received too late for any but a cursory glance at its contents in time for the present notice, but we think it will be read with interest, as presenting the whole subject in a novel and attractive form, and from a new stand-point.

A writer in a late Cleveland paper gives the work a very eulogistic notice.

THE NEW STEAMER SETH GROSVENOR.

New-York, January 25, 1860.
The new steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, of 80 tons, for Liberia, made a short trial trip to-day, as far as Hoboken and back. She left the dock foot of Eleventh street at P. M. 1:15
Passed the Battery at " 1:40
Turned off Hoboken at " 2:00
Passed Collins' steamship wharf at " 2:08
" Castle Garden at " 2:15
Stopped off Governor's Island, Corlar's Hook at " 2:42
Got back to the dock at " 2:50
Run up off Greenwich at " 3:10
Got into the dock at " 3:10

The engineer said the engine made thirty-five revolutions, and her speed was 11 to 12 knots.

There was no trembling motion felt, and she was thought to be rather stiff.

She appeared to answer her helm easily.

"The wind was fresh from north-west. Temperature, 46° 7 A. M. She consumed about a ton of anthracite coal. It was said to be very good.

COLONIZATION IN MARYLAND.

This State of Maryland was among the first, and has been by far the most liberal and persevering, in making provision for colonizing her free colored population.

We observe that, for the first time in thirty years, her Legislature is taking an adverse position. The following letter, by J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, addressed to the Legislature, deprecating the impending charge of policy, has so much force and justice that we place it before our thousand readers for their consideration.

If mercy and justice are to be excluded from future legislation for the colored race, then colonization may be abandoned; but otherwise, the Legislatures of all our States will, we believe, eventually resort to this measure for the welfare of all:

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Letter from J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1860.

HON. THOMAS J. MCGAHEE—My Dear Sir:—I am, among the proceedings of the Legislature, that a bill has been reported repealing the appropriation for the purposes of colonization. I should see such a bill pass, with very great regret. For more than thirty years, I have been intimately connected with the Colonization cause. I was associated with those who were active in this regard, when the appropriation of \$200,000 was originally made. I was first, the Corresponding Secretary, and afterwards, the President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, when the colony of Maryland in Liberia was founded at Cape Palmas. I say, at all events, claim to have had opportunities for observing the system inaugurated in 1821, and one of the most important parts of which was, the preparation of a home for the free people of color of Maryland, to which they might go when circumstances in this country made their departure a necessity, apparent even to themselves; and all that I have seen during this long interval, has but served to confirm my loyalty to the wisdom of the State heretofore in this connection.

No one for a moment imagined, when the law of 1831 was passed, that the \$200,000 then appropriated, would suffice for the removal of the free colored population of the State, nor when the fund was exhausted, and when additional appropriations were made, was it supposed that they would accomplish the result. But it was apparent in 1831, as it was apparent on the removal of the appropriations twenty years later, as it must be apparent now, that the time was approaching when the free colored people themselves would recognize the fact that their true interests invited them to Africa; that the day was approaching when an increasing population here would create a competition for employment in all the avocations of labor, in which they must inevitably be mortified; and that it was a matter of wise state-manship, of true philanthropy and patriotism, to facilitate, by just such an expenditure as was contemplated by the act of 1831, the great removal of a population that was at all times, with which we could never amalgamate, and which, as our past history demonstrated, could never under such circumstances remain in the same land with us, on terms of social and

political equality. But, apart from these considerations, there was another, which had a powerful influence at the time, and which is entitled to the same influence to-day.

A portion of the legislation of 1831 was very stringent, as regarded the class in question. It evidently contemplated its removal from the State; it prohibited emancipated slaves from remaining in Maryland, except on certain conditions; it precluded the return of the free, if they returned from our borders, and although it was far less stringent than what is now proposed to be enacted, it was conceived in the same spirit, and was, unquestionably, a warning to the free people of color, that Maryland was not regarded by the race then and ever to remain the dominant one, as anything more than a temporary home for them. As an offset, as it were, to measures then held by many to be harsh, the Colonization Appropriations were supposed to have been made. The vast majority of those to be immediately affected by the act of 1831 were poor and ignorant. To subject them to a system that might make their residence in the State impossible, when they had at the same time no other home to go to, nor the means of getting there if they ever had, was not looked upon, at the period I refer to, as consistent with Maryland notions of right. If the people in question were weak, that was then held but to be an additional reason why those who were strong should be liberal; and hence it was that the managers of the State Colonization Fund were directed to prepare a home in Africa for such as might be willing to go thither, that the expenses of their emigration and their support, for a limited time after their arrival.

Such, my dear sir, was the origin of the system which it is now proposed to repeal, as far as it affects the Colonization appropriation; and I repeat, that the legislation now reported, if I understand it in other respects as regards the class in question, instead of involving principles of the above report, furnishes the strongest reasons why it should not take place. It is very true, that but little has been accomplished in the way of emigration from Maryland to Liberia, tested by the numbers of emigrants, and looking at the question as an ordinary one, to be measured by the standard of months and years. But the transplantation of a people is not to be accomplished in the time of a season, or a tree or shrub. Time operating through the force of circumstances on the mind of generations, is alone competent to the result. The history of the colonization of this country proves the fact. It was many and many a year, before the Colonies here acquired strength, and before a voluntary self-paying emigration, such as must, one of these days, take place from America to Africa, began to build up and like the transients now are. And yet we act at our beginning all that intelligent education, energy, and skill could contribute to success. That without a title of these, Liberia should now occupy the position that it does, must be attributed mainly to the protecting power of Him who has heretofore blessed the efforts of its friends, and to co-operation with him in founding and fostering a colony in Africa for the reception of the free people of color of our country should be regarded as a privilege on the part not only of individuals, but of governments.

If emigration has been slow heretofore, it will not always remain so. Circumstances beyond all human control must, as we have seen, determine in Maryland, "deprive the free people of color of choice, and leave them no alternative but removal." This, then, being the certainty of the future, the system established in regard to nearly thirty years ago should not be lightly abandoned, and especially at a time when the greatest stringency of the proposed measures, even should they fail to be applied, revive with increased force, all those considerations that originally led to its adoption.

With no connection, now, with the Maryland Society, with no other motive than that of kindness towards the free people of color, which I am willing to avow has influenced me for more than half my lifetime, do I now, my dear sir, take the liberty of addressing you. I am proud of Maryland; I revere her past, and I am in regard to Colonization, and I most earnestly hope that the Legislature at this time will not change a system devised, in view of the future of the State, by the best and wisest of those who thirty years ago were prominent in her councils.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and servant,
Jno. H. B. LATROBE.

THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE.

PROPOSITIONS have been introduced into the Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps other Southern States, for the speedy removal of the free people of color from their limits, or their retribution to slavery. During the last winter, Arkansas adopted a law to expel its free negroes, and prohibiting their employment on water crafts navigating the rivers of that commonwealth. The demand for immediate, and the most radical to these people, and everywhere there is an unwillingness to see their numbers multiply. What is to become of these objects of oppressive legislation? Whither are they to turn? The Northern States practically reject them, and the Western States generally interdict their entrance, or else deny them the right to hold property. The demand for immediate, and the most radical to these people, and everywhere there is an unwillingness to see their numbers multiply. What is to become of these objects of oppressive legislation? Whither are they to turn? The Northern States practically reject them, and the Western States generally interdict their entrance, or else deny them the right to hold property. The demand for immediate, and the most radical to these people, and everywhere there is an unwillingness to see their numbers multiply. What is to become of these objects of oppressive legislation? Whither are they to turn? The Northern States practically reject them, and the Western States generally interdict their entrance, or else deny them the right to hold property.

It is not, however, the free people of color in the South from enslavement but colonization, it is high time that liberal provision should be made by each State, and if necessary, by the General Government, for their proper transit and settlement at such point as shall be selected. Then again, those in the North, where they are excluded from a high business position, from the learned professions, and, with a few exceptions, from the institutions of learning, should have similar boundless aid extended to such as choose to try their fortunes elsewhere. The appropriations made in 1832 and 1854, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for this purpose, we consider as eminently wise and humane, and we hope that a larger amount, accompanied by more liberal stipulations, will be made for the present winter.

The western coast of Africa presents the best country for the people of color to remove to. Their brethren are the pioneers who have there successfully planted the institutions of knowledge, civilization, and religion. "Considered in reference to Africa," remarks one of our most distinguished citizens, "the continent of Africa is adjacent to influential tribes; it is only a few degrees from the sources and mouths of the Niger, and is capable of holding ready communication with Timbuctoo, one of the capitals of Central Africa, with which city a railroad may connect it at no distant day. As regards Europe and Asia, the continent of Africa is quite favorable. The Republic stands on the high seas of the world. The commerce of India, China, and Australia passes its limits. Moreover, Liberia is sufficiently near to England and America for the purpose of trade, and sufficiently remote from other nations to diminish the danger of untimely foreign interference."

The deep-seated prejudice and prejudice against the black race existing in the North, and the unjust Southern legislation which would intend the free negro population, must cause not a few, when once started, to glide into a channel emptying on their own renovated, and expatriated continent. Many will go, attracted by the increasing advantages held out by Liberia as a residence. Let our citizens, the Southern States, and the General Government make several appropriations to aid a people to whom we are largely indebted, in their removal and settlement in the

THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

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African Republic, and bid them God-speed in their efforts to elevate themselves, and to bless their millions of countrymen. By all means, help them generously to demonstrate their capacity, and establish their nationality.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

LIBERIA.—By the *Liberia Herald*, lately received at the Colonization house, we see an advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, inviting proposals for making a wagon-road of about fifteen miles from St. Paul's river to the new settlement of Caresburgh, founded 1857, about 35 miles N. E. of Monrovia, the bridges to be of stone.

PAINTFUL indeed is the experience of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in their missions on the western coast of Africa. Of all their missionaries in the stations of the colony of Sierra Leone, there is but one European missionary remaining. The yellow fever prevails also at the river Gambia, and their missionary at that station has fallen.

M. C. STEVENS.

We publish the interesting letter and report of Dr. Hall, Agent of the Colonization packet-ship M. C. Stevens, with a summary of her work up to October, 1859. The failure of the Missionary Societies and Liberian merchants to patronize this noble packet, is a disappointment. The prospect of a large number of emigrants for the next voyage, we are glad to say, is most encouraging, and perhaps hereafter her capacity to accommodate passengers may be fully taxed, and her earnings more satisfactory.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

DEAR SIR:—In addition to the accounts current with the Ship M. Stevens, from the time to time, transmitted to me during the past year, I take the liberty to hand you herewith two other papers, which I beg you will lay before the Board of Directors, that those who feel a special interest in the concerns of the ship may be able to see at a glance the nature of her operations: 1st. A summary of her expenses and earnings for the past year. 2d. A general exhibit of the same for the entire period she has been employed in the service of the Society, with some explanatory remarks.

It will appear, on examination of these papers, that the ship has just about paid her current expenses for sailing insurance, and other charges on her estimated value; creating no surplus fund (which her place may be supplied when she shall be no longer in service).

This result is not what was expected, even by those who most strongly opposed the chimerical scheme of running a sloop on large tonnage between the United States and Liberia, i. e. the M. Stevens, would pay all current charges of sailing, repairs, insurance, and interest on her cost, and gradually stock a capital the

she has not done this, will at once appear, on examination of the estimates referred to. In the first place, she has never yet been full complement of emigrants.

Her average has been a fraction less than one hundred and thirty, whereas she could carry over two hundred, a diminution in each voyage, in this one item, of \$3000 or \$6000 annually.

This alone, if earned and laid by, would buy a ship of the cost of the Stevens, in less than eight years.

In most of the instances, the cost of the ship has been paid by the captain and an average, not over half the number she could accommodate. The cost of the ship in construction was increased several thousand dollars, to render her commodious for this purpose, so that it might be considered not an over-estimation to say that a missionary ship, of the same size, could be constructed for a much smaller sum. The United States would endeavor to cooperate with the Colonization Society, and consider the ship as the mission ship, and the home of the missionaries, and the place where the missionaries' home, while crossing the Atlantic, and in voyaging up and down the coast. I regret to say, that the Colonization Society, in the United States, and the societies here sent missionaries and freight by the ship, but quite as often by other means from our Atlantic ports; and I am bold to say, from no cause of complaint as to the accommodations of the ship, but of the character of her officers, or of the manner in which she was managed. I believe that the Colonization Society, if they were to have a ship at any port in the United States, would get better management, or affording better accommodations for cabin-passengers, in every respect, than the Mary Carroll or the Stevens.

capacity of the ship; in fact, the first year only, only about \$164,30, and on the third voyage only, but to \$210, in 1870. With revenue, it will reach \$250,000, and the cargo will be considered as promising an increase in future. The greater part of the freight, however, has been furnished by the agent of the ship.

Should emigration be a new impetus, as we confidently hope, in a few years will enable the ship to stock a sum sufficient to supply her place in case of loss or unwholeness; or should she receive that patronage in cabin-passengers that we reason to hope, and the home-freight increase to the extent of even half her capacity, then the same result may be accomplished.

The agent has taken measures to open a timber-trade to Liberia, which, if successful, will not only prove advantageous to the Republic, by creating a new article of export, but will doubtably increase the home-freight of the ship.

Independent of passenger traffic, the ship will be a regular market for the goods that have fully answered the expectations of the advocates for the measure. Africa is brought nearer to America; every arrival of the ship in port is a renewed guarantee to the colored people of our land, of the good-faith of the Colonization Society, and proves that the Colonists have not only the power, but the ability, to which they can go when their interests here shall no longer be desirable.

I take the liberty to send you the enclosed as agent. The summary of my service, and the amount of my salary as agent, is enclosed. The accounts headed you herewith, embrace a term of three years, ending October 31st, 1859. I have as yet received but two year salary—the first paid during the second year of my service, and the second of the first, and the second during the third, on account of the second.

I would suggest that I receive compensation for the past year's service now in cash, as cash has been paid on account of the first furnished by the house with which I am connected, and that my salary for the current year also be paid at its close, viz., October 1860. I cannot do this without the absolute necessity of the house; in fact, it almost becomes necessary, in order to the proper entry of the ship's accounts. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL,
Agent and Treas. of the owners of the Ship Mary Caroline Steves.
Baltimore, January 14th, 1860.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN M. B. LATROBE.

GENTLEMEN :—I find, with very great regret, that the trial of an important case in which I am occupied here, will prevent my presiding at the business meetings of the present session of the Board.

The public mind is unusually excited upon the subject of the colored population; and, although slavery, in its different aspects, is the main topic of discussion, yet the free people of color, to whom our labors immediately refer, are deeply concerned in what is taking place in this connection.

beyond human control made their removal from the United States a necessity, recognized by themselves, that the Colonies on the West Coast of Africa, (now known as the Republic of Liberia, were founded.

It was long ago anticipated that the natural increase and foreign immigration would sooner or later produce a competition among the laboring classes, in which the free colored men would be driven to the wall.

This competition is now everywhere observable, and the free colored men are the sufferers. Instances of wealth

are doubtless more numerous among them. Their intelligence is greater, and education is more diffused, than formerly; but the condition of the great body, and their relation to the whites, are inferior to what they were when our Society was organized. It is annually becoming worse. It cannot be otherwise. The causes of its deterioration are still accumulating, day by day, in the ever-increasing population of our country.

This is not a matter of speculation, but of figures. At the first census, in 1790, the entire population of the United States was not far from four millions. When our Society was organized, in 1810, it was estimated at about nine millions. The average of the six past decades will give a population in 1900 of one hundred millions; and in seven decades, or seventy years only from 1860—it will in all probability exceed two hundred millions. The result will be, of course, in the condition of the

free people of color, if they remain where they are I think will be a rival to the white population, even now, from many an accustomed calling it a rival race. It is likely their prospective improvement when such rivalry shall be increased, would be a world!

But the increase of population operates so quietly as to attract but little observation from day to day, and it requires some startling concurrence of circumstances to procure for it, in this connection, the attention it deserves.

Men's minds are easily taken up with the future of our country, it is a natural propensity to suppose that the views here suggested will not be altogether overlooked. They are the same that have been entertained from the beginning by the originators and supporters of the Colonization scheme; and as time has illustrated their truth, it has entitled them to a more than ordinary consideration.

But the increase of population is not the only broadside which now to be regarded by the free people of color. The slave, who has hitherto, emigrated, whenever it was his place, has been voluntary. It has always been a personal with the free colored man to go or stay. Now, however, compulsory emigration is threatened to go or stay. Not only so, but the slave is to be placed in a class in question the alternatives of slavery or removal. And although law, justice, religion, and the commonest human sympathy revolt at the idea, yet the mere existence of the feeling that suggests it should induce the objects of it to ponder well a future, among whose possibilities may be the execution of the law, and the ruin of the free colored man. But, brethren, the *brutum* is now, we trust, for the hour, past. Whether the free people of color are to be a *fulmen* of a temporary or permanent storm, it is not for us to say. It is the will of the subject, or look to the increase of color in the country as the only matter that can afflict them, we may now feel confident that the day is not remote when they will appreciate as they deserve, and bless the wisdom and the foresight of those who prepared for them a home in Africa, where, protected by climate, as by an impenetrable rampart, against the enervating influence of the white man, they may develop, in a separate nation

So much for colonization, as it bears upon the free people of color. But it has other, and equally important relations to the present of the colored man. It is a subject which has been presented only in plain, and, we think, in simple terms, in the North and South can only manifest a more decided interest in slavery, it is a subject which has been discussed in regard to the removal of Liberia of those who are desirous of leaving the emigrate. Whether it is a free colored man from the North desirous to escape from the coming pressure, or to better his condition, or an emancipated slave, whom the laws of the Southern State may require to be removed, it is the same to the Society. Both have their functions to fulfill in their new home, in building up a nation there which shall be a refuge to the Christian as a vast missionary agency for evangelizing the continent, should be looked upon by the statement of our country, North and South, as the refuge of a people, whose remaining existence, in the same land, of two distinct races of freemen, between whom amalgamation by intermarriage must be regarded as impossible, and the most prominent of which must be a strict separation, involving equally the great body of both classes of the population.

this time for perseverance in its regard, I especially regard. But I am unable to preclude over your present deliberations. Rest assured that I am very sure that their result will be pronounced in favor of the efficiency of the Society, and that, by the aid of the Society, by outside agitation, a large number of the letters and spirit of our Constitution, which limit our action to "the removal of the free colored people of the United States, with their own consent, to Africa," the Board will be content to abide the time when the operation of the law will be complete, and the cause of the colored people will be a success. I have been referred to will result in the success of the cause of the colored people of Africa.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
Jno. H. B. LATROBE, Pres. Am. Col. Soc.
Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1860.

EMBARKMENT OF MISSENGERS.—Rev. C. F. Wimbush, R. M. Mottimer, and Mrs. Cooper, sailed from New-York for Sherbro Island, West Africa, in the brig Ann, on the 6th

Brethren in Christ. The others are connected with our
di Mission.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

[illegible]

The brig will be condemned here, and her cargo, after a time, transferred to a British colony. This is the sixth prize to the "Viper" within a few months.

[illegible]

Your shipping has been scarce in the month past, and I have never known so few Americans calling as in the last two months. The bark "Justice Story," from Boston, is here, with a cargo of provisions and notions, even to a Yankee cooking-stove and axes. The cargo is all new, and the crew are all new. The captain and his men are quite novices, and as to the cargo, I am sure the captain met with a loss in the fire of one of those pretty American barges, brought out for introduction here, and much admired; unfortunately it was stabled in the wrong place.

Our mail steamer yesterday brought me your regular and welcome files to 21st September, and English dates to 6th October, through which we gaze into the far world that lieth all around us beyond the sea, and feel its pulsations as the widening circles of the sea keep expanding, until they image us on far shores.

Yours, truly,
C. CONDOX.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE SLAVER

ST. HELENA, Dec. 27.

On the 21st instant, the little U. S. steamer *Mystic*, Capt. Le Roy, of the African squadron, came steaming into her harbor after a passage of only six days from London, bringing intelligence of the capture, on the 20th of June, by H. M. S. *Mermaid*, of the famous American bark *Amelia*, of New Bedford, Capt. Plato, of the famous African squadron, about eight hundred and eighty slaves on board. She was about one week previous been boarded by the *Amelia*, but though their suspicions were very strong yet no papers were found to be right. The captain reported himself sick, and most of the crew, and asked for aid.

her support assistance. "It would be a wonderful overboard. She was then taken into the mouth of the Conger. Capt. Morgan's request, and anchored; and the Mystic. Soon after, the Mystic was ordered off by the with important dispatches; and the said Orion took of the intern, and in three hours shipped his cargo, the drunkenness of the old African chief, she would twelve hundred instead of near nine hundred. She; one hundred miles, when the Pluto came across a and as he boarded her, she was firing the gun out it down before the boat reached her, and as was sent here for adjudication, and arrived on it with the following cargo by actual count—viz., a one hundred and twenty-three gals, two hundred and seven, and three hundred and nine; eight hundred and seventy-one. Of this two had died—viz., sixty boys, forty men women, and twenty unknown before Capt. Morgan and his two mate shore with the crew on the coast little thinking of the fate that

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

would have preferred as interior location, they are not prepared to say that, on the whole, the selection was not judicious; and they agree with those Trustees and with the Legislature and people of Liberia generally, that in existing circumstances, it was advisable to complete the buildings on the foundations already laid. As to public sentiment, they have seen many conflicting statements; but they have no evidence that any one site else would be the choice of a greater number than the present, or even that a majority regret its location on the cape. And those in Liberia who have yielded their preference in this matter, have yielded them, not to any threats or "factions" of the Trustees of Donations, but to the force of circumstances arising and existing in Liberia. As is often and everywhere common among men, the object which all had at heart could not be accomplished without mutual concessions. I hope that this settlement of the question will be followed by the subsidence of passion, and increasing harmony of feelings, of opinions, and of statements.

JOSEPH TRACY.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, Jan. 23, 1860.

REV. JOHN R. PINNEY—Dear Sir:—Your note, dated July 28, 1859, by the "Antelope," promised to forward the books I requested you to send by the "Ocean Eagle." I have looked for them by every vessel since the arrival of the "Ocean Eagle," but I have not been able to find them.

You have no doubt seen Mr. Holm, and learned from him his object in returning to the United States. I hope he will be successful.

The book forwarded to the Alexander High School, from Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Udon, and from Mr. C. C. Kingsley, of the same place, have been duly received. Please return our sincere thanks to those liberal gentlemen.

The article on the revival of the slave-trade, by Dr. J. L. Wilson, published in the November number of the *N. Y. Col. Journal*, has given me great pleasure. He deserves the thanks of all the friends of Africa, and of humanity, for the vigorous and faithful manner in which he has treated the subject. It cannot be said that he has brought anything new before the world, with regard to the nefarious traffic; but he has obliterated it upon the view of the advocates of its resurrection in all its naked deformity; he has stripped it of its bewildering fascinations; he has broken the spell of that delusion by which so many have been blinded to the sufferings of poor bleeding Africa; he has torn away the soothing disguise which avarice had thrown over the cruelties and horrors of the traffic; and he has shown, in language clear and unmistakable, the guilt, the awful guilt, attaching to all who engage in it. He has lifted the veil, and discovered it to be, what it has ever been, "*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens*."

But it is not strange that the slave-trade should ever have been regarded by any dweller in Christendom with any other feelings than those of unmingled abhorrence? Is it not a little remarkable that men high in society, who sustain the most prominent part in several of those great movements of philanthropy, which bear on the general interests of mankind, should confess ignorance of the revolting abominations of the hideous traffic? But so it is. Various causes have operated to invest the trade with most pernicious attractiveness; and some have gone so far as to justify it, on the ground that it is a blessing to the African race! Is this the result of moral or intellectual delusion?

But we are glad to see that the current is turning. Christian sentiment has arrested it. This outraged and down-trodden land may now shout for joy. Nothing can withstand the progress of Christian sentiment. The reign of peace, industry, and quietness, will again be established in this land. War, cruel, heart-rending, desolating wars—famines, blighting, wasting, devastating famines, will soon be driven from these shores.

There is an encouraging state of things among the natives in our vicinity. They are becoming better acquainted with their superstitious. The glimmerings of civilization "fall upon them from the "Lone Star," are producing important changes in their feelings and opinions. The old men do not now, as formerly, assemble the young around the doors of their huts, and relate to them, with smiles of delight, the exploits of their youth, tell them of the ancient superstitions of the country, point them to the scenes of demoralization, and bid them follow the footsteps of their fathers. They do not now, in the midst of juvenile cruelties, boast of the course of wickedness which they have pursued, exult in the period of the slave-trade as the golden age, and pour their execrations upon Liberia, as the destroyer of their pecuniary prosperity, thus causing the poison of their own hatred to Christianity and civilization to spread its corrupting influence over their unsophisticated hearers. "No," the Nectors of the land now point the youth to the benefits and advantages of civilization, or where, from the force of an incorrigible prejudice, they will not do this, they remain silent.

I do not mention this fact to prove that there has passed over the heathen a heart-felt and radical reform; but that it may be seen how the influence of Liberia is growing among them, how civilization is increasing in power and ascendancy over their inveterate habits, and how promising a field is now open for the operation of the Christian Church. Surely, if the negro of western Africa has never had a history, here is a starting-point for a very interesting career.

The work before the people of Liberia is a great one; on every hand there is work, work, work. On that they may duly appreciate their position and circumstances, the responsibilities they entail, and the duties they involve! But they cannot do the work alone. They naturally and justly look to Africa for help. I need not here mention the various reasons why the United States should help us in our work, educational and religious. We only ask you for light; give us the sunshine. Send us supplies for the ever growing demand which you are every year occasioning among us.

If for certain political reasons your national Congress can do nothing for us, ought not private benevolence to step forward and let the work so nobly begun be extended? Permit me to do, what is my most deliberate and solemn conviction, if to the constantly increasing demand for educational and religious light, and around Liberia, be not kept supplied, you may hear any of the dissolution in utter darkness of our rising empire.

I am happy to state that the vexed question as to the latter of location having been settled, the College buildings will now, in all likelihood, be erected. The Legislature, which has

just adjourned, has, on petition from the Trustees, removed all legal obstructions. "Cape Mesurado will be graced with the magnificent buildings."

The Methodists and Presbyterians speak of removing their High Schools to the river settlements. This is as it should be. It would not be well to educate all the youth of Liberia under a common influence; nor would it be according to sound policy to locate all the educational establishments in one settlement. Centralization is the base of republicanism.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I subscribe myself,
Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD W. BYDEN.

From the Colonization Herald.

MR. SAMUEL C. GILGROVE, the writer of the subjoined, went from Chester county, Pennsylvania, taking with him an excellent family.

CHESTER, Jan. 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—This is to inform you that we are, at present, all well. Four of my family have had the fever very bad. Two of them died, but not with the fever. My youngest boy was fifteen years old, and the other was twelve. He died on the 11th inst., after twelve hours' sickness. I was caused by eating plantains in their raw state, which threw him into convulsions, and nothing but death could relieve him. The younger one died from mismanagement on the part of his nurse. So it pleased the Lord to bereave me of the only two boys that I had with me.

As for myself, I had but a slight turn of the fever. I have not lost one week by sickness since I came to this place. I have enjoyed as good health as I did in America. My wife and daughter also. I have cleared off five town lots since I came here, and built myself a two-story frame house, 15 by 20 feet, and did the principal part myself. I have also cleared part of my farm, and planted some of it in vegetables. I have built a farm-house 18 by 28 feet. I feel at home.

We are about trying to get a furnace in operation. It would be the making of this place. If in your power, send us some person that understands that branch of business, as we have now one here of the first quality. I expect to be able to say something more from experience on the return of the steam.

Our two churches and schools are in a prosperous condition. The young people seem to study their minds to reading—which is to me a mark of improvement. We have two new churches going up—both good size. In fact, everything is moving on in a prosperous manner.

MR. CHARLES DEPUTY, who formerly resided in Blair county, Pennsylvania, thus writes, after a residence in Liberia of over six years:

CHESTER, Jan. 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Our settlement is improving—very much so within the last six months. The emigrants that came out in the month of all built respectable houses, and are doing well. The best of all is good. The last emigrants are all well, and preparing to build their houses, and some of their children are preparing to school. Our population numbers over five hundred persons. The settlers are preparing to farm largely.

The road to the river from Carysburg has been commenced, and will be opened by the first of March or April. This will be a great advantage to this settlement, in the way of trade and travel.

I made a trial, on a small scale, to smelt the iron ore found here in abundance, and find it will be easy to make iron in this country. The ore smelts as easy as the number-one pig-iron made on the Niagara river. All that is wanted to manufacture iron successfully is capital.

The sugar-cane grows well here, but there has not been much planted as yet. Cotton also thrives well. Persons coming here with a little capital might soon make a good beginning by planting sugar-cane and cotton.

LETTER FROM ROBERT TAYLOR.

WE take pleasure, remarks the Washington (Pa.) *Examiner*, in publishing the following letter to our esteemed townsman, Dr. Reed, from Robert Taylor, who went to Liberia from this neighborhood last November. We hope his cheerful tone may reach the ears of many of his brethren in adversity around us, and induce them to follow his laudable example.

CARYSBURG, Africa, Dec. 26, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—We arrived here on the 10th of December. My family were much troubled with sea sickness, but they got over that, and are quite well. Up to this time, I have not been sick at all. I like the country very much, and believe that one can get a good living. The land is good, and well covered with timber. There are cattle, sheep, goats, etc., etc., found here. Persons coming here should get a good lot of calicoes, cheap handkerchiefs, razors, etc., etc., and tobacco. These things are worth more than the money. They must take household furniture such as they will need. As for the weather, it is not as hot as it is sometimes in the States. Up to this time, we have had but one rain, and that a heavy one. As for snakes and wild live hounds, I have not seen or heard of one yet. The people who live here and are of such things as the folks in the States are of thieves and robbers. My advice to all that wish to come is, that they come long.

THE REVIVAL.

"The revival" has found its way into Africa, and many have become its subjects in Monrovia. The following brief statement we take from the *Monrovia Advocate* for September:

AFRICA.—Yes, Africa too is sharing in the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit. How far-reaching are the prayers and labors of good men! A noonday prayer-meeting is commenced in New York. It is heard of in Africa; the missionaries start a similar meeting in Monrovia. A book is written narrating the wondrous effects of the Fulton street prayer-meeting; extracts from it are before us the gracious result, and the Spirit is at work among them. "For two months we prayed," Christians of all denominations prayed. "One who lately brought out from America a bundle of tracts, kindly furnished by a friend in Baltimore, scattered 'Angel Lily' and the 'Child Angel' and many others, among them."

Another Rev. Brother would read extracts from the scenes of Fulton street prayer-meetings. These were effective to convince of the necessity of a change of heart, and the certainty of finding it when sincerely and humbly sought. "At the same time," says the writer, "some seventy seven persons had made a profession of religion, and the return of six natives, residing in the families of our missionaries: James A. Burton, Levi Scott, Jacobus Seyes, Minor Scott, Omar Freeman, and Charles Scott. Godly women are going about their neighborhood, to converse and pray with those 'who mourn, and to rejoice over those who rejoice.'"

A GRACIOUS REVIVAL IN MONROVIA.—In a letter before us from the Rev. Brother, we learn that a revival of religion is in progress in Monrovia. "The children and youth, of whom there have been converted. Forty have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, seven with the Episcopalian, and others are to unite with the Baptist and Presbyterian. This is extending to the entire portion of the community. Two of our deacons, and a native boy, Levi Scott, residing with us,

have expressed religion, and connected themselves with the Church."

The Rev. John Seyes, we judge, is useful in this work. Mr. Burns writes: "Brother Seyes is so full you can scarcely see him without his eyes full of tears of rejoicing."

At the date of June 24, Mr. Williams, the estimable missionary of the Presbyterian Board, was working for America. He has toiled for his Master, and not in vain; for there is a precious revival in progress, and he has been permitted to gather in some fruit.

Since the above was written, we here of his safe arrival in this country, with improved health.

The Liberator, *Champion* in speaking of what it calls "the great revival" (May 11th) in progress in Monrovia, says it was the result of union in prayer. "For two months we prayed; Christians of all denominations prayed. High Churchmen and Low Churchmen, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists—all were represented, and many prayed."

NATIVE CONVERTS.—One of the most pleasing features of this blessed work is, that no less than six natives are among the converted. Our hearts were indescribably moved, as Levi Scott, Jacob A. Burton, Jacobus Seyes, Charles Scott, Minor Scott, and Omar Freeman were announced on Sunday as candidates for baptism and for admission in the church. Glory to God in the highest! The songs of praise and the voice of prayer are heard wherever you move in Monrovia; and the gracious rain is "filling the pools everywhere."

LIVINGSTONE EXPLORATIONS.

On the Shihwa River, One Hundred and Fifty Miles North to Lake Nyassa.

EXTRACTS FROM NARRATIVE LETTERS.

From the Cape Argus.

Another Letter from Dr. Livingstone.

The following highly interesting letter, from the celebrated African explorer, was received by Sir George Grey, on the morning of his departure from the Cape for England:

"RIVER SHIRWA, 1st June, 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR GEORGE:—We have lately discovered a very fine river by getting on this river in the launch about one hundred miles, and then ascending about fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Ngami is a mere pond in comparison. It is, moreover, particularly interesting from the fact reported by the natives on its shores, that it is separated by a strip of land only five or six miles in width, from Nyasie, or Lake Nyasie, the largest lake that Barton has gone to explore. We have seen nothing of his party at Shirwa, and have not yet seen European negroes who kindly sent some copies of *The Times* last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered also, by examining partially a branch of the river, that one portion of it is not more than thirty miles distant from a point that may be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws 18 inches, and actually 31 inches. The Lake Shirwa is very grand. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dromedaries or as the people nearest it say, Zombis—is over 9000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top; others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region—the lake itself being about 2000 feet above the sea. It is 20 or 30 miles wide, and 50 or 60 long. On going some way up a hill, we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain peak stands out where we first came to it. From the size of the warms, it is supposed to be deep. Mr. Maclear will show you the map."

"Dr. Kirk and I, with fifteen Makololo, formed the land party. The country is well peopled, and very much like Loandoo. In the middle of the country many streams rise out of bogs; the vegetation is not so good as that of the river valley. The trees grow as among the Mangrove of the Shire and Shire valleys, but all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands. They are pre-eminently so; but such is the indistinctness of some people, that labor is exported to Bourbon, instead of being employed at home. The only time people have is that of slaves; and the only symptoms of impudence are men from the party of Bena slave traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English, and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa, they are all west of the Shire; so that this lake can scarcely be called Lake Maravi—the Portuguese have nothing of it; but the Minister who claimed (blue book for 1857) the honor of first traversing the African continent for two black men with Portuguese names, must explain why they did not cross Shirwa. It lies some 40 or 50 miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique."

"They came to Tele only, and lacked at least 400 miles of Mozambique. They came back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for Nyasie."

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

Discovery of a New Cotton Region.

From the Zambesi expedition intelligence has been received by her Majesty's steamer *Lyons*, to a late date in December. Dr. Livingstone and his party were then at Kongona harbor, on the Zambesi delta.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COTTON REGION.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian:
SIR:—You are at liberty to publish the enclosed letter from the brother of Dr. Livingstone. It sends me six samples of cotton, which I value as follows: No. 1, 74d. to 76d.; No. 2, 84d. to 7d.; No. 3, 64d. to 7d.; No. 4, 64d. to 64d.; No. 5, 54d. to 6d.; No. 6, 54d.; all exceedingly well quality, particularly the four first. The two last will be substitutes, but improved, for East Indian cotton. The cotton may be seen here. Yours truly,
Mount Street, Manchester, Feb. 29, 1860.
THOMAS CLARKE.

"RIVER SHIRWA, November 4, 1859.

"MY DEAR MR. CLARKE:—We have just returned from visiting the Lake Nyassa, the source of the Shire, what is of greater importance, have discovered a great cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing country. The cotton is of two kinds, native and foreign. The native is short in the staple, and feels more wool than cotton. The foreign appears to be of good quality, with a staple from four to six inches in length. It is perennial, and requires planting only once in three years, yet the native has to be planted annually in the highlands, yet the people prefer the latter, because, they say, it makes the stronger cloth. We remarked to a number of intelligent-looking men in the English village, 'You should plant plenty of cotton and perhaps the English will come to the Shire, and what is a trader, and has traveled much, and our own observations confirm the truth of this. Everywhere we saw it while passing through two and a half degrees of latitude, and it probably extends much further. Every family appears to have a piece of cotton ground, and it is used for making cloth of words and grass they kept them. Doctor Livingstone and Kirk, on the passing through part of the same region last April, saw cotton growing to two or three acres each, though this time, on a different route, we did not observe any containing more than one third of an acre. The people were in general about a quarter of an acre each. In every village we saw many spinning, spinning, and weaving cotton. The looms are of the simplest possible construction, and all the processes are exceedingly slow."

"The vast cotton region is easily accessible. The Shire

joins the Zambesi about one hundred miles from the sea, below the difficult part of the latter river, and for one hundred and twelve miles the Shire has a deep channel, the river being from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards wide. One hundred and twelve miles from its mouth, the cataracts commence (lat. 15 deg. 55 min. S.), and for thirty miles the river is not navigable (goods would have to be carried overland here) above the cataracts, the river is very shallow, and the river is again navigable, and how far to the north the great navigable lake is, we do not know. The natives said that it would take months to get to the head of the lake.

The Shire valley is about twenty miles wide at the foot of the lake, and expands to twenty or thirty, being bounded on both sides all the way by high hills, the range on the east and west being very lofty. There is an enormous range of plain or left bank being very lofty. There is an enormous range of plain on both sides of the river (we traveled on the east of the river), and pretty well cultivated on the Upper Shire, as it is about twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea. Ascending the river, the range of hills by a steep path, we soon reach a plateau, are hundred or hundred feet higher; a second ascent of one thousand feet, and we find another plateau, three or four miles wide, and in a short time we gain the highest part, upwards of three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and find ourselves on an extensive table-land, which in these three distinct divisions, is some distance below the cataracts. This high table-land is from twenty to forty miles wide, and its eastern side slopes gradually down to Lake Tamandua or Shirwa (about one hundred feet above sea level), each of which we saw some lofty mountains.

"On the table-land are numerous hills, and two mountains, Zombi, and Zombi, about 5000 feet high; Zombi, at the northern extremity, is a high mountain, about 2000 feet high, and its height, and twenty miles long, from north to south. The whole of this country is remarkably well watered; wonderfully numerous are the streams and mountain rills of cool, clear, gushing water. Even Zombi has a river about twenty yards wide, flowing through a fine valley near its summit. On one occasion, we passed eight miles of a fine spring in a single hour, and this was at the end of the dry season."

"These highlands seem to possess a salubrious climate: the air was bracing, and we saw an unusually large number of old grey-headed men and women. The cotton country—not that grey-headed men may easily be grown, but where they are numerous, and well accoutred—about 2000 feet above the cataracts, and extends up to the lake and probably far beyond, both on the plains and in the highlands—the foreign cotton growing at the lake and in different places for thirty miles below, and also again below the cataracts, while the native is cultivated throughout the whole extent of country. The people live in villages, and are very industrious. They seem to be an industrious race. In the dry out of the hills, and in the valleys, there are two ironing houses. From their native iron they manufacture hoes, axes, spears, arrow-heads, knives, and numerous ornaments. Nearly all their own clothing they prepare themselves; it consists either of the bark of trees, skins of goats—for there are few or no wild animals in the highlands or in the well populated plains, and—native cloth of the natives, and of the slaves of the natives (men, women, and children) are often seen at work in the field. This country really is a fine country for benevolent enterprises—healthy highlands and the materials for commerce and water communication, with but a single exception. Let a market be opened, or agents appointed for the purchase of their cotton, etc., and they will increase in numbers, and produce a large amount, as it does not require the severe toll which it does in the United States, and there are no frosts to kill it. They are very anxious to trade. At the villages we could hear the women pounding corn all night, to have meal to sell before we left. The people of one village, as we passed, without stopping, followed us, endeavoring to induce us to trade. When we did not trade, they were angry, they cried after us. 'Are we to have no trade?' As a last argument, they passed through our country, and we did not see them. They stood extensive tracts of land on the plains, where salt exudes from the land. These would probably be found well adapted for these lands, as the foreign cotton becomes longer in the staple on these lands."

"I enclose specimens of the two kinds of cotton picked in different parts on the plains, and in the highlands."

CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We published, on Thursday, an interesting letter from Mr. Charles Livingstone, respecting the marvellous adaptability of the Shirwa valley for the growth of cotton. A communication from Dr. Livingstone himself is now published, confirming all the state-ments which have already appeared in our columns. The doctor, whose letter is dated at Kongona, October 10, 1859, says:

"We met a large east-coast slave party, coming from the Zambesi, with an immense number of slaves and elephants' tusks. We bought some fine specimens of malachite from them. A more black-guard-looking set I never saw; they appear to be a race of the Angolians river, but were not Arabs, though something like them. When we asked them if they were English, they slipped off at night, with probably the same intention as we had of them. The English name is well known far into the country. An English establishment in this quarter would be of great benefit, for the native traders would rather part with their ivory than to grow it a month further to the coast for the same price. It would soon develop the cotton culture, for the people around are great agriculturists, and have no cattle. The natives are quick of apprehension, and we found that suspicion of our turning out to be a marauding party were quickly allayed by frankly stating that we came to find out and mark paths for our trade, to come trading and buy cotton. Some of the natives ran off at once to find the cotton country. But time would be required to get a firm footing in the country. At present, not more than one-fifth of the soil capable of cultivation has been under the hoe. A colony of our own honest poor would be a great advantage to both England and Africa; and, were our religious as well as mercantile establishments planted simultaneously, I have no fear as to the result. I have submitted the plan to the Government, by which I think this new field may be occupied advantageously, and a command of a large portion of the east-coast slave trade would be placed in the work which I proposed to myself when the expedition was planned."

"On my subsequent letter, addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, dated November the 6th, Dr. Livingstone describes another mountainous and beautiful region, lying to the east of the lake of the Zambesi, Shirwa, and Tamandua, and Nyassa, which is Mount Zumbi, rises to 7000 and 8000 feet in height. In concluding his letter he says, 'Develop lawful trades, including the cotton-culture in this healthy country, and slavery is doomed over a very large tract of our mother country to the same friend, dated at Kongona, the part at the foot of the mountain of the Zambesi which British expedition discovered. Dr. Livingstone writes, on the 10th of December, in good spirit, his vessel having been rendered water-tight through the assistance afforded him by Captain Berkeley, of her Majesty's ship *Agnes*. After expressing highest obligations to the captain, Sir George Grey, and the naval officers for their friendly aid, he adds, 'We are in the spot where the natives play constantly upon us, and we enjoy good health. Go up to the Makololo country from this.'—*Phila. Ev'g Journal*.

COTTON IN LIBERIA.—The cotton-gin awarded by the "Manchester Cotton Supply Association," to Mr. John C. Hyatt, of Monrovia, for the best ginning of cotton in the year 1859, arrived at Cape Palmer, Jan. 7th, by the ship "Cape Palmer," and would be taken thence to Monrovia by the Librarian Government schooner *Bah*.

Mr. Gabriel Ammons, Liberia, has 16 acres of flourishing cotton, ripening daily. Feb. 1st, some of which was already picking. *Liberia Herald*, Feb. 1st.

Follow-Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The finances of the government would allow a very few of the public enterprises to be carried out, for which appropriation was made at the last session—such as the State Prison upon the State Penitentiary, the repairs of, and additions to the Court House in Bess, since, and Maryland counties, etc., etc., toward which nothing of importance has been done; and it will be well to renew the appropriations this year, so that I may be fully authorized to prosecute, during the year, such as the state of the finances will justify, especially for the prosecution to complete

The agricultural interest of the Republic is making enormous gains. There has been more produced and exported than ever before. The American-Libertarian during the last year, than in the entire history of previous history of Liberia, comprising a period of nearly forty years. And it is very true that the country has been able to produce more than ever before. There will be a large increase this year over the last. The counties of Monterrado and Grand Bassa are especially progressing praiseworthy in such pursuits; and I have no doubts that their example will influence other sections of the Republic to similar industrial pursuits—pursuits that constitute the basis of wealth, comfort, and independence, and that are, as an auxiliary, and as a means of promoting the intellectual and religious interest of a nation.

I have already directed measures to be adopted for the procurement of several barrels of the best cotton-seed this month at Cape Mount and vicinity, to be distributed among the natives.

MONTERRADO COUNTY.			
Val. Real Estate.	Tax.	Poll.	Aggregate Tax.

As before intimated, the proper details will be embraced

[illegible]

materially from the interest of Liberia. I have never doubted that the future will prove the assertion correct, that a majority of the free colored people of North America will emigrate to Liberia, and make it their cherished home, especially as our interior offers to them every advantage that (if not more than) Yoruba can possibly afford.

By our communications under date of May and July of this year, received from Dr. Pinner, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, I was informed that that Society had contracted with the enterprising firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, to have constructed for them a small steamer of about seventy-two tons burthen, which they contemplate employing upon our coast mainly as a packet.

The Society was more inclined to take interest in the enterprise, because of the great facilities it will afford to the government and people of Liberia, particularly since the British mail packets now touch at Palmas instead of at this port. I have learned, since that date, that she was launched on the 15th September, and it was contemplated to have her ready for sea by the first of November.

In an interview recently had with the members of that firm, they suggested and even expressed a wish that this government would grant them a liberal contract for steadily carrying the mails, touching at designated points along our coast. And it has also been suggested to me that the contractors could be made to embrace the privilege of paying a revenue office on board, and for her to ply steadily the entire extent of our coast. I have also been advised that, anticipating such a contract with this government, she will likely have a suitable gun mounted forward, adapting her for such service.

I deem it unnecessary, gentlemen, to employ any argument in the discussion of the enterprise, or to convince you of the wisdom of that policy that will not hesitate to go to the length of proposing that that enterprising company, as well under a well digested arrangement assist them in establishing and successfully conducting so desirable and highly important an enterprise.

Such an arrangement would constitute her the most efficient *guarantee* costs we have as yet employed, because she could be depended upon to steadily present at designated points of our coast, at once preventing a violation of our revenue law, and the success of any secret attempts to revive the slave-trade.

In fact, such is the rapidity of the current, and advances of the wind at certain seasons of the year, on that part of our coast lying below, or eastward of Cape Palmas, as to preclude the possibility of any other but a steam-vessel performing efficient revenue service down there. I am, therefore, requesting that you authorize a contract with that company, under such restrictions as you may think proper, for carrying the mails, and for the performance of revenue service, etc., etc., through the medium aforesaid; and that you duly make appropriation therefor.

I am happy to be able to state for your information, that our foreign revenues are tranquil; and with very little exception, satisfactory. No commercial treaty has been concluded with the government of France since the close of the last Legislative session. Consequently, the vexatious questions and difficulties growing out of the *Regime Ciel* case, last year, are not yet formally disposed of. I may communicate to you further on this subject, before the close of your session.

The schooner *Quail*, an armed vessel of one hundred and twenty-three tons, which is the noble gift of H. R. M. Government, of which I gave information in my last annual message, arrived in this port on the 20th of June, 44 days' passage from Plymouth, England. She is a fine little vessel, admirably adapted in every respect for a *guarda costa*. This gentleman, as you are aware, is the second gift of a naval vessel to this government. The first was the schooner *Albatross*, which was sent to the government and people of Liberia, without an exception, are most sincerely grateful to H. R. M. Government for an act at once so magnanimous and benevolent; and I do not but that you will, as the Representatives of the people, embody in a suitable resolution an expression of their warmest feelings and gratitude.

The gift is the more appreciated, because made to us at a time when the most strenuous efforts were being made in our foreign countries, to alienate H. R. M. Government from us, and to lessen its confidence in and respect for us, by charging upon the government and chief men of Liberia a complicity in the nefarious slave-trade; than which, if true, nothing would, in the estimation of H. R. M. Government, more effectually stamp infamy upon our national character, and thus alienate the friendship and aid from us, which, under God, seems as yet to be our only practical national co-laborer in the elevation of our race. The gift of the *Quail*, at a juncture when every argument had just been brought into requisition, and every effort employed against us by our enemies and maligners, in order to effect our national disgrace and ruin, should and will always be regarded as one of the great seals of our moral triumph over our enemies—a seal of our innocence affirmed by one of the greatest, wisest, strongest, and richest governments of the world. Much praise is due to Mr. Consul-General Ralston, at London, and Mr. Consul T. W. Fox, Jr., Plymouth, for the zeal, attention, and taste with which they supervised the repair, outfit, and dispatch of the *Quail*. The *Albatross*, in the year 1860, was the vessel in the highest terms of Mr. Consul Fox, who had the immediate superintendence of our every interest in Plymouth during the repair, outfit, and dispatch of the vessel. And I am happy to be able to say that Lieutenant Monger has confirmed, since his arrival at that Mr. Ralston has written in respect to the excellence and efficiency of Mr. Consul Fox.

I feel unwilling to close this communication without paying a tribute of respect, however imperfect, to the memory of the late Hon. John N. Chaney, one of the two Governors of Liberia. During the last year, the Rev. John Seya has been by his Government confirmed in the function of the United States Consulate in this city; and has been respectfully recognized by this Government.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 1860.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Anniversary Meeting was held in Clinton Hall, Wednesday eve, May 9th, 1860. The attendance was not large. The President of the Society being absent, the chair was taken by Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., Vice-President.

Rev. Dr. Stephenson was invited to open the meeting by prayer. The Treasurer's Report, and an abstract of the Report of the Board of Managers, were read.

The audience was then for nearly two hours interested and instructed by addresses from W. B. Wedgewood, Esq., Hon. W. C. Alexander, and Commander Foote, of the U. S. Navy. It being late, the Society adjourned to meet at its office, Wednesday, May 10th, to elect officers, and transact any business which might be brought before it. We observed on the stand, Rev. Dr. McCarter, Francis Hall, Esq., Rev. Mr. Kidder, of Vermont, Hon. Wm. Williams, of Conn., and others.

At the adjourned meeting, held the next day, resolutions were passed regarding copies of the addresses, and also gratefully recognizing the Society's obligations to its late Treasurer, Nathaniel Hayden, Esq.

The following officers were elected, to serve until another annual election:

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.

REV. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., 13 W. Thirty-second street.

President-Elect.

JAN. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., 116 Madison St.

REV. J. L. HAYES, R. R. 2d St. N. Y.

REV. J. L. HAYES, R. R. 2d St. N. Y.

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REV. J. L. HAYES, R. R. 2d St. N. Y.

Even our enemies are at peace with us. Liberia, as a free, independent, self-sustaining republic, is exhibiting the wisdom of those who planned its origin, and have successfully developed the plan, and at the same time it is demonstrating the capacity of the race of Africa to conduct with discretion all the affairs of political, civil, and social life.

Our free colored population, aroused by late events to consider their prospects in America, seeing no probability of an early solution of the difficulties in their situation, to some extent becoming acquainted with the magnitude of Africa, and its resources of wealth, and above all convinced by undeniable facts as to the prosperity and success of Liberia, are, to an extent far beyond any former period, ready to go forth and take possession of their inviting inheritance. At this very moment, the Mary Caroline Stevens, the noble packet-ship of the American Colonization Society, is bearing over the waves two hundred and twenty-eight candidates for the rights of Liberian citizenship. Had her capacity been greater, or the liberality of our friends adequate, still more would have accompanied them.

The African Civilization Society indicates this movement, and little as it has accomplished, and guided as it is by men who retain, to some extent, their former prejudice against this Society—a prejudice which has been cultivated among them with great assiduity, attempts for Africa, by its plans the very same benefits our scheme has always sought to accomplish; and thus prove that their prejudice was not directed against the real work of Colonization in Africa, but against some evil motives which it was assumed had prompted the movement.

The movement in Louisiana, to emigrate to Hayti, evidences that the conviction in favor of emigration is not confined to the free States; and, though those of us conversant with the liberty and prosperity of Liberia may regret for them the mistake they have made in choosing a home, we see in their course, in a different way, the same colonizing spirit.

Thousands of the wealthiest colored men at the West, but for their prejudices against the work colonization, would gladly avail themselves of just such an organization as ours—a Society which disinterestedly cares for their comfort, provides for their voyage, and assists them through the first difficulties of their settlement; and we do not but that, ere long, most of these will embrace the truth, and be willing to reach Africa in the most practical manner.

With this promise of future emigration, the Society will need, in coming years, an enlarged stream of voluntary benefactions, and thus urge forward to far greater results a work already so well begun.

EMIGRATION.

Emigrants left this country for Liberia in several other vessels besides the packet-ship, which completed her two trips, the sixth and seventh, in season to make another early voyage this spring. Pinned in a tabular form, they read as follows:

Name of vessel.	Name of captain.	Time of sailing.	No. of passengers.	No. of cargo.	Arrived at Liberia.
New-York.	Patrick M. C. Stevens.	April 27, 1859.	—	—	July 5.
Baltimore.	Patrick M. C. Stevens.	May 11, 1859.	56	74	July 18.
New-York.	Patrick M. C. Stevens.	May 24, 1859.	84	—	July 11.
Baltimore.	Patrick M. C. Stevens.	June 1, 1859.	50	—	July 14.
New-York.	Patrick M. C. Stevens.	April 10, 1860.	8	—	—
Baltimore.	Patrick M. C. Stevens.	April 11, 1860.	10	—	—

Total of Emigrants..... 470

These emigrants, as a whole, probably are the most valuable acquisition to Liberia ever sent in a single year. They comprised especially those from the free States, a class whose opinion of Liberia, and success there, will exercise a potent influence over the opinions of their former friends. Too intelligent to be deceived, too independent to beajoined or controlled in their opinions, or the utterance of them, they will be listened to with candor and confidence.

INCOME.

The American Colonization Society, besides a considerable balance from the year 1859 to begin with in 1860, received, during the year, the large legacy from the estate of Mr. John McDonough, who died in New-Orleans some fourteen years since—amounting, with some smaller legacies, to \$85,403 26; and also the repayment from the United States Government for care of re captives of the Echo slave, \$32,500—making, from these two sources, \$117,903 26. The ordinary donations and appropriations for emancipated slaves, by their masters, acknowledged by the Treasurer through the year, were, respectively, \$18,296 62, and \$6995 96—making together \$21,892 58, or a total income of \$139,798 84; so that throughout the year it had no pressure for aid from auxiliaries. It was a kind Providence which thus filled its Treasury at a season when, by reason of recent commercial revolutions, and intense political rivalries, and most important calls upon the churches to extend their various works of evangelization, the ordinary sources of income were quite unproductive. To signalize the occasion of receiving the McDonough legacy, and in a measure to carry into effect his purpose of spreading his gift through a series of years, the American Society, through its Board of Directors, decided, at its last Annual Meeting, to erect a building suitable for its office, to be a source of income so long as needed.

The Treasurer of the New-York State Colonization Society acknowledges, from ordinary sources, the following receipts:

Donations.....	50,000 00
Church Collections.....	2,711 99
Reported by Agents.....	1,910 87
Legacies.....	24,781 00
Totally, in order to give a just representation of the report actually rendered to our work in this State, must be added the amount received for all of the legacies in Liberia, made by a venerable member of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Ontario, on Mr. Joseph P. Ash, \$2,000 00	
Add Disbursements on Emancipation.....	
Income of Education Fund.....	
Donations and Legacies sent from this State directly to the Parent Society.....	
Total.....	

This is a sum most creditable to our State. By reference to the ordinary sources of income, the comparison of the present with the last Report is as follows:

1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Donations.....	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$0 00
Church Collections.....	2,711 99	2,711 99	0 00
Reported by Agents.....	1,910 87	1,910 87	0 00
Legacies.....	24,781 00	24,781 00	0 00

The great decrease from Agents is the result of an attempt to meet the apparent demand of the churches, to leave it to the pastors and churches spontaneously to support every benevolent work. In 1859-60, Agents were employed in time equal to four years; in 1859-60, only to one year, with what result the above table exhibits.

EDUCATION.

After delaying the expenses of the emigrants who embarked from this part in the bark *Merid*, in May, 1859, about forty in number, and of one, a Methodist preacher, from Western New-York, who took passage last fall from Baltimore, the Board, in anticipation of the receipt of some legacies, determined to build a small steamer to unite in more speedy and frequent intercourse the various settlements along the Liberia coast. The original design was to limit its cost to \$10,000; and as this sum was expected from the estate of Seth Grosvenor, Esq., formerly of this city, the steamer was to bear his name. In the progress of completing the vessel, and sending her across the ocean, the sum originally contemplated was doubled; and as the legacy was paid to a large extent in bonds and mortgages, there has been a necessity of going in debt to some extent, and to obtain money on loan. This, we confidently expect, will be met from sources of income entirely reliable, eventually; yet, for the present, the Society is encumbered with this debt. It is a great misfortune to the Board that this attempt has so far progressed, that the little steamer is now on her voyage to Liberia. Let us heartily beseech Him who controls the winds and the waves, to so order in his providence that she may safely cross the Atlantic, and do her benevolent work for the welfare of Africa.

EDUCATION.

The income of the Education Fund has enabled the Board Managers to extend aid or entire support to several young men in Liberia, both among the colonists and natives; and in this country, to assist a most promising young student of law, who came from Liberia to become more thoroughly master of his profession, and who is now studying with a very respectable firm in a New-England town. It has also largely aided a young man from Liberia, who undertook to learn the dentist profession, and who was supposed to be ready to embark for Liberia last autumn, but has not yet done so. Having exhausted our income, the Society, by the generosity of one of its Managers, has had the satisfaction to see two young men sustained at the Ashmun Institute, at Oxford, Penn., in a course of preparation for the ministry, with a hope at some early day of seeing them laboring to Christiansize Africa. More than two years ago, one of the Society's agents, Rev. H. P. Bogue, in the interior of New-York, was so prepared in presenting the claims of Liberia for a college, to give her people the benefits of a class of thoroughly educated men, as to obtain a pledge, which was perished, by a clause in the will of the donor, devoting twenty-five thousand dollars to this object. During the last summer, the noble promise was fulfilled, and the rare virtue exhibited of a testator executing his own charitable bequest. Indeed, this was his original intention, and the device was simply made to insure his object in case death should remove him before the donation could be paid over. It was happily effected, and the achievement appears among the receipts of the Treasurer, to the amount of \$44,000. Who can estimate the influence for good upon Africa which may justly be expected to flow from this generous endowment in coming years? Long, long after the donor shall have slept in Jesus, will generations rise up to bless the name of Joseph Walton, of Vienna. May the bright example provoke others to unite in completing an object so important and so promising.

And here we may remark that, by the kindness of a Judge of the Supreme Court, an appeal has been allowed from the decision of that Court on the 17th article of the will of our former venerable President, Amos G. Phelps, Sr.

We hope to be able to show the Court of Appeals that the only condition upon which the bequest of fifty thousand dollars in aid of a college in Liberia was suspended, can and will be met, and therefore that his desires will be best fulfilled by confirming that clause of the will.

Should such a decision be obtained, while no injury can arise to his family by so small a deduction from his large estate, the cause of Colonization will have secured one of its most important objects, in a well-endowed and permanent institution of learning, literary, scientific, and theological. The materials for constructing a large college building have long been in readiness, and the Trustees of the College, relieved by an act of the Liberia Legislature from all legal impediments, have, we trust, already had it erected, and will in a few months have it in readiness to be occupied.

Among the marked events of the year deserving notice in this report, is the very large legacy of \$800,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. John Rose to this city on certain conditions, but, if such conditions are unfulfilled, to leave to the benefit of the Amer. Col. Soc. The contingency may be considered remote and improbable; but in the very thought thus set forth, we find a strong support. A Society which is regarded with so much favor by men of such wealth, may well expect for all its laudable work adequate public support. Should the city of New-York fail to meet the requirement of this gift, we may look forward to a rapid enlargement of the operations of the American Colonization Society, and to see its Executive Committee imbued with courage sufficient to open up some roads to the interior, and form some settlements on the healthy mountains of Basa, and at other inviting locations away from the sickly sea-coast, than which no object more urgently calls for immediate execution.

LIBERIA.

In no previous year has there been more general prosperity in Liberia than the past. The President of the Republic, while visiting the various portions of the sea-coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, was received as kindly and heartily by the natives as by the American-Liberians. A successful exploration by two citizens of Liberia, Mr. Geo. L. Seymour and Mr. Ash, was made for 850 miles to the interior, developing a most beautiful hill-country. The agricultural industry has received a rapid and extensive increase. Commerce, as indicated by imports and exports, has exceeded that of former years. Food and provisions, of every kind, have been abundant. Peace has everywhere prevailed, as between the natives and colonists, and almost everywhere among the various native tribes. Revivals of religion have taken place in the churches; and an earnest desire for Christian civilization has been increasingly manifested among the native population. As exceptions to this general statement, and shades of the bright picture, we notice the small-pox, which had been so fatal at Sierra Leone, was brought to Monrovia, had spread, and proved fatal in numerous instances, before it was arrested, so it had been entirely at the date of our latest advices.

HOPEFULITY.

Our brief review of the year must necessarily gather up but

Government House, Monrovia, Dec. 28th, 1859.

A LATE letter from Cape Town states that the Reformed Dutch Church at that colony has made an important move, in the establishment of a theological seminary, and the appointment of two of its most pious and talented ministers as professors. Suitable premises have been provided at Stellenbosch, about thirty miles from Cape Town, and subscriptions have been raised to the amount of £16,000 or £18,000.

Feb. 4th to March 31st, 1859: Morning—lowest, Feb. 4th, 59°; highest, 78°. Evening—lowest, Feb. 4th, 74°; highest, 89°. March 27th—a tornado, or thunderstorm, with hail and rain.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

WHOLE NO. 114

BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE.

From the Liberia Herald

Scenes in the Interior of Liberia.

PERSAH COUNTRY.

Yesterday morning a large number of colored ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Rev. H. E. Garnet and the Rev. A. A. Constantine, of the African Civilization Society, gathered at the house of Mrs. J. W. Bell, in Belmont street, by invitation of Mr. Mayers, to witness the production of the play, "The Slave's Boy," which had been brought back with him, after a tour of the West Indies, and had been presented at Port Natal, on the eastern shore, the extreme northern terminus of the settlement of Boers, where the chief part of his cabinet was made up of a young bright white and a handsome black shero, and a Malay. These animals form the main character of the play, and of the native chicks, and are remarkable for their great talent for mimicry. He also has several African chickens, which do not differ from our own except in the fineness of their feathers. The samples consist of cotton, both wild and planted, sugar, of different qualities of tobacco, tobacco, corn, wheat, and barley, which are certainly all his. Mr. Mayers also has a number of native vines, but these were not interested. He says the climate at Port Natal is pleasant and healthy, especially a short distance inland, the thermometer varying in the winter from 80 to 71, and in the summer to 88°. Mr. Mayers, the bottom merchant, says January and February. He frequently collects native birds and animals in the West Indies and Florida. He will visit the colored people of Philadelphia and Florida. He will visit the colored people of his home in the West. — *Trist*

SOME EXCELLENT ESSAYS on the culture of cotton, published in the "Southern Cultivator," sent by Mr. James Harper of Augusta, Georgia, written by M. W. Phillips, of Mississippi.

COLONIZATION OFFICE, ROOM NO 27

SECOND STORY OF
BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE.

TERM

To subscribers for one copy, One Dollar

To Life Members, *free for three years.*

To pastors of churches, who take collections, *free.*

REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to CALED SWAN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the REV. J. B. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor
REV. J. R. PINNEY.

LETTER OF REV. SAMUEL D. CAMPBELL.

OF GENEVA, ALABAMA.

IN REPLY TO A REVIEW ON THAT SUBJECT

We feel very much obliged to Dr. Campbell, of Alabama, for the following letter, in reply to an attack upon Liberia by Dr. Adjer, of South Carolina. It is an able defence of Colonization and should have an extensive circulation:

GENEVA. Coffee Co., Als., 21st March, 1869.

Rev. J. B. ADLER, D. D.—*Dear Sir*—Not until I received your letter of the 6th of December last, did I learn that you had published an article on African Colonization, and not until within a few days have I had the privilege of reading that article, although it was presented to the public more than three years ago.

As you were pleased to express "so much respect for my opinion," and as my opinion is so different from yours on several points relating to African Colonization, I venture to give you my views on the general subject, briefly and promptly, and with directness and clearness, as far as I am able.

On this subject you have reason to respect my opinions, for they are not peculiar to me, nor to the great body of Presbyterians, ministers, who, like myself, occupy humble and retired situations in rural and missionary life. They are the opinions of all our Professors in all our Theological Seminaries, save that of Columbia, as far as I have heard, and, with few exceptions, of the Professors in all our colleges under ecclesiastical control. And they are held, and have been held by such men as the Alexanders, Millers, Breckenridges, Hoges, and Rice, and by Hodge, Baxter, Plumer, Spring, Boardman, Backus,

[illegible]

If you were a stranger to me, I might suppose that your favorable admissions, and your candid statement of important facts bearing testimony in favor of Colonization, were made *capitulum*. But your Christian character, your well known integrity and sincerity, forbid us to ascribe them to any other cause. We have reason to believe you are sincere in your advocacy. But some of your admissions, when placed in juxtaposition with your arguments against Colonization, approach as near to paradoxes as anything ever advanced by Colonizationists.

We say, therefore, let the colonies of free blacks in Africa have a fair chance—let them have all the aid it is proper and expedient to give them. We will strive earnestly that it should be a fair trial, but are without any such aid as that.

These sentences are as paradoxical as the double-handed scheme of the Colonizationists which you attempt to expose—the plan of Christianizing Africa by sending to her shores the dregs of the lowest and most degraded population, whose removal will leave the continent of great evil free space.

“Let the colonies have a fair chance,” and “Let them have all the aid it is proper and advisable to give them,” you grant everything the most ardent Colonizationist could ask. You could not desire more for the sacred cause of foreign missions. But when you say you are *unwilling any faith in its success*, you withdraw the whole scheme Utopian, and the most probabilities of the cause could scarcely desire you to say more. But the cause of Colonization, like that of missions, abides in faith and our fathers and brethren, dead and alive, who have loved the cause, have been accustomed to hope even against hope, and to press forward in the face of many difficulties. And although they have not been able to command authority commanding or authorizing the undertaking, neither have they found anything forbidding it; and they see in the proceedings of God many tokens of his favor—fully as many as the Pilgrim fathers had in the Mayflower, and far more than Raleigh and Smith had in laying the foundations of the colony of Virginia. And we have no doubt that the same authority will be the Bible for colonizing Africa, as these heroes had for colonizing America?

weaker intellect than Lord Bacon, had propounded the Christian paradoxes found in the second volume of his works he might have been suspected of skepticism. But none ever suspected that prince of philosophers of varying from the Christian faith, whatever we may think of his Christian life.

Your first contest against the Colonization Society is to place two of its claims to favor in a paradoxical position, and then pronounce them incompatible. "It proposes to send the United States of a corrupt and worthless population," says the Society; "it proposes to send to the Colonies the best materials to construct a virtuous, intelligent, and prosperous community in Africa." Now, although many well informed persons deem these both false, considering their circumstances, neither particularly worthless nor corrupt, I believe that the two things here proposed (in your view) to be done, and not both, are equally impossible. For the same reason, and the same process; and, further, that to a considerable extent they have been accomplished in the colony of Liberia—yes, to an extent that ought to make the Christian opponents to Colonization very modest in setting forth publicly their objections to a scheme fraught with wisdom and fruitful only of good. But the same reason, and the same process, will lead you on to taking the imperfect and useless material from one building, and of it rearing other elegant or substantial structures, the admiration of many beholders. The migrating population that have laid the foundations of the Republics in the Western and South-western parts of our country are by no means a better material for edified, moral, and virtuous men than the more gaily part of the communities from which they migrated. They were enterprising, but they were generally rough, unrefined, uncultivated, and to a great extent profane and in other respects vicious. Yet the very communities planted and reared by them and their children are, in numerous instances, the most refined, moral, and virtuous in the country. Were there no advance of this kind from bad to better, our world would indeed have little ground of hope. And such advances are promoted by removals and changes, and are prevented by stagnations. The refined and high-minded Virginians springing from a low origin—some of them having little, if any, superior talents—were removed to the West, and the result was a contribution to the United States, so the removal of those was a riddance to the streets and lanes of London.

Charles Campbell, in his "History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia," says of the first company of emigrants: "Of the whole number one hundred, seventy-eight were classified, of whom fifty-four were gentlemen, four carpenters, twelve labourers, a blacksmith, a sailor, two gunners, three surgeons, six farmers, five shoemakers, two millwrights, one cooper, one tanner, one brewer, one apothecary, one butcher, and one churrgen." More than half the company went for colonists. The next company numbered which was brought out by Newport, in 1608, was but little better. "Of the whole number, one hundred and twenty-one there were thirty-three gentlemen, twenty-one laborers—some of these only footmen—six tailors, two apothecaries, two jewellers, two gold-refiners, two goldsmiths, a gunsmit, a chirurgeon, a perfumer, a cooper, a tanner, a bricklayer, a mason, a millwright, a cooper, a smith, and eight Stuth gave the following anecdote:

"But as they often blistering their tender fingers, they would have at every third stroke, down the echo with a loud voice cry out. To remedy which sin, the President ordered every man's oath to be numbered; and at night, for every oath, to have a can of water to be poured down his sleeve, which so was done, and drenched him."

The story is told in the book entitled "The Story of the First Settlers of Virginia," page 89.

The third company, which came in 1609, was larger. Besides one hundred and fifty that were wrecked on the Bermuda island, there reached Virginia, "Ratcliffe, Martin, and Archer, together with sundry captains and divers gentlemen of good means and great parentage," and about three hundred more emigrants, the greater proportion of them profligate youths, packed off from home "to escape ill destinies," broken down by long mon. bankrupt tradesmen, and the like."—Campbell, page 25.

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Nearly all the earlier and later historians of Virginia report that the first settlement of that ancient Dominion as continentalists call it, was a very large proportion of such as were "not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony." Even the shots of nobility at the numerous *gentlemen* who were sent over, were prophetic. The wise prognostications of evil in the days of the first James have not any faith in its success." Many advertisements befel the early colonists. Some whole companies were entirely lost. The character of the whole settlement was such as to forebode ultimate failure, on the theory of Lord Bacon. Yet that little handful of men, who were sent over, were the seed of a great and powerful people, who have expanded into a great and strong government, and in less than two hundred years from the naming of Cape Charles and Cape Henry, produced a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Lee, and a Marshall. Now, do you demand that Liberia shall do more than this? The prospect for Liberia to-day is much brighter than it was in the days of the first James. The character of her existence. What was the character of the first settlement on the coast of Africa emigrating from the United States? They were men and women, with few exceptions, accustomed to hard labor, or at least familiar with some useful occupation. There were among them no profligate sons of an infamous name, no idlers, no beggars, no paupers, no vagabonds, no thieves. A large majority of them were brought up on farms as plantations, and were familiar with all the operations of husbandry. A proper proportion of them were mechanics of different calling. And if all the Liberians were not of the right kind for colonists, fully as large a proportion of them were of the right kind for the United States. I have said of the colony settling in Virginia. I have said of the colony of Philadelphia.

the colony of Liberia, that the larger portion of the early emigrants were from the Southern States, and a considerable proportion of them were manumitted slaves. These were all accustomed to labor. And even the few negroes from the Northern States, who were brought to Liberia from the Northern or Middle States. And although there were many of the lowest class of free negroes, that very class described by Mr. Clay as "a debased and degraded set, more addicted to crime and vice and dissolute manners than any other portion of the population of the United States," were not the most numerous. The leading class of the slaves were held under cruel and oppressive discipline, and they were held under more than the discipline of a better class, and were encouraged and stimulated by them or by their example, to do something for themselves, and for the colony. And if it be said that there were some who were worthless beyond hope at home and abroad, they reply in four words of your own—"Society must have some."

From what has been said, I think it is clear that, although the colonists have not all, or as a whole, been what we could wish them to be, yet they will compare favorably with the first settlers of any part of North or South America or the West India and come as nearly up to your demand and Lord Bacon's precepts, as did the colonies of Plymouth or Jamestown.

But how can the removal of so many men and women fill the good colonists, be a vindication to our own country of a great evil like slavery? It is not. It is a vindication to the world, that we are all qualified to be pioneers in Africa, are of a different order from those among whom they lived here; and that here the prejudice of color is hopelessly insuperable. The colonists who have gone to Liberia have been well suited for the undertaking, and have been able to do it, because of the special favor and good providence of God, to be a benefit and a blessing to the continent of Africa. But these same colonists, remaining in the country, could have done little for the general welfare. If some of them were virtuous, intelligent, and enterprising, they would have been a benefit and a blessing to the country, and restrained by public taste, public sentiment, and public law, so that their worth could not be seen, or seen could not be appreciated, or appreciated could not be acknowledged, or acknowledged could not be made advantage of. But the more the knowledge could not be made advantage of, the more the country improved; but in Liberia facts prove that some of these men have improved and actually become good citizens and good Christians. Nor was the change effected "by means merely of a voyage to Africa, and a residence in the country, and a residence in the Republic in which they had no rights, to a Republic in which they had all the rights that any other man had, and in which there was no prejudice against them. The restrictions upon them on account of color, and in which the color was the only ground of discrimination, more than made up, all the rest of the United States.

You also make an admission "that in a certain degree the have thus far succeeded." But the great danger is already past. The colony is already planted. The success is permanent and triumphant. All the predictions of its enemies, both North and South, have proved false. All the hopes of its friends have thus far been more than realized.

The colony has become an independent Republic; it taken place and a name among the Christian nations of the earth; and although it is yet feeble, it is availing itself of its strength to gain strength. "We are now," said the speaker, "in the midst of a great crisis. And if we look upon it as even a feeble Christian nation, on the dark coast of heathendom, can we as Christians throw cold water upon it, or throw a straw in the way to retard its progress? Let us give it all the aid in our power—let us pray for its growth and expansion, and let us thank God and bless His name for the progress it is making. If we do not have faith in its success, we discourage the colonists and their friends; and we mistrust the providence of God that has been so merciful to us in the whole history of the colony." "But it does not seem to us that their success is nearly as great as they consider it." To this we reply, that the friends of the cause may have been misled by the reports of the friends of the cause. It was better to do so, than to despair. But the friends of the cause have a more minute as well as more comprehensive acquaintance with their success, than its enemies have; and they have been more familiar with the difficulties already overcome, and when they look back over the history of the colony, for the day of Ashmole to the present time, they may be ready to exclaim, "This is the history of the colony. The wonder is, that the settlement was effected at all."

"None who reads the statements of the judicious writer whose book is our text, will say that the success of the colony is p

Have the most sanguine friends of the cause said the success of the colony was perfect? The colony has thus far succeeded in its expectations. Thus far the success has been complete, for what has been done is but a beginning; the past is an ample guarantee for success in the future, and therefore we have entire confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise, greatly to the honor of its founders and friends, to the good of the African race, and to the glory of God. You quote seven paragraphs from Dr. Wilson, and one from Rev. J. Burns, to prove that the success of the colony has been a partial or total failure, or at least a failure regarded by its friends. But the success of the colony is not this institution, or any other darker picture of the state of things in Liberia than is usually given by its zealous friends." But Dr. Wilson has many discreet as well as zealous friends, who were fully aware of every thing this colony proved, long before Dr. Wilson's book was published. They were familiar with the worst features of the picture, although they did not take pleasure in bringing them to public notice, or in exaggerating the evils of the colony. But they were not without their share of the joys of the Society. And it is remarkable fact, that every particular of your eight quotations—except what Dr. Wilson says about the difference between white and colored persons—might have been truly and literally said of the Virginia colony at the most prosperous periods of its history. And besides the evils here ascribed to the colony of Liberia, the Virginians were tortured with "a rage for gold-burning." There was no gold in the colony, but dig for gold, dig for gold, was the loud cry. See *Smith's History of Connecticut*, p. 16. And they also had other *crisis* fables to bewilder them, the dream of the South Sea, which they supposed was about as far West as the Lynchburg now stands. And the famine in Liberia, as ascribed by Mr. Burns, is but a faint picture of the "starvation" in Virginia. Now, if Virginia survived all the evils ascribed to Liberia, and far more and greater, may not Liberia survive, and become an Ancient Dominion of glory and honor?

I agree with you in thinking that, in order to succeed, the colony must grow slowly, must not be made a hot-house plant. And it may be true that some of her friends erred in desiring progress too rapid, and in endeavoring to procure legislative aid. But all this is consistent with an abiding faith in its ultimate success, and with a strong conviction of the benevolence and wisdom of the scheme: and also with the opinion that

growth of the colony has thus far been too slow, and is not likely soon to become an overgrowth. The true friends of Colonization do not wish to linger always under the shadow of Cape Mesurado. They know the extent of the continent, and they hope to see it sprinkled with colonies until the whole land shall be settled with a Christian people, and the native tribes shall rejoice in the near proximity of men able to instruct them in the sciences and arts of civilized life, and in the principles of religion revealed from heaven.

The effort to engage Congress to provide mammoth steamships to transport negroes to Africa in crowds, may have been unwise, and did not by any means have the cooperation of all the friends of Colonization, and was at the time a failure. But as that measure, in your judgment, would, if successful, have been ruinous to the colony, was not the failure in Congress a token of the favor of God to the colony in thus delivering it from the kindness of its friends?

You next endeavor to show another incompatibility in the Society's plans, that it must "bring about two results which are absolutely incompatible with each other. It must remove the colored people from the colonies, and it must endeavor to increase their natural increase, which is now about seven thousand annually. But it must at the same time remove these same free negroes slowly, or else the colony will be ruined by the too sudden influx of new-comers. It must place the colored people in a fettered into absolute incompatibility, nothing but Divine power could have kept it in successful operation for the last thirty years. But the friends of the Society have feared that the colored people would not be able to bear the removal. They cannot receive all that go, her territory may be extended, and other colonies or settlements commenced, so as not to interfere with her property. And the Society has not pledged itself, nor is it in any way bound, either to remove the free colored people from the colonies, or to endeavor to increase their natural increase. They have never pledged themselves to do anything more than to remove all that apply, as far as they have means. And every free negro that is removed from himself to Africa, and every colony that is commenced, may be a blessing to Africa, and a blessing to the world. We are not bound to remove the colored people from the colonies, and of good only, and we ought not to pronounce it a failure, or withdraw our confidence from it because it has done some things we do not approve, has failed to do some things it never engaged to do, or has done every thing its friends or its enemies would not approve to have done.

Your next effort is to set aside the claims of the Society on account of having put down the slave-trade. "We have produced testimony enough," we think, to show that it is not so certain as the Colonization Society and its friends represent, that the slave-trade has been put down." Yet you have not given us a particle of evidence to show that the slave-trade has been put down with its present resources to put down the slave-trade on the whole coast. What was done or said by the Naval Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives, was not done or said, or even approved by the Society. Nor was Mr. Clay's speech by authority of the Society, although delivered at an anniversary meeting, but he spoke his own sentiments, and they were true. He did not say the slave-trade was strictly and literally true. He did not say the slave-trade had been put down at all, much less that it had been put down by the colonies. But he said: "We have shown the most effective and complete method by which *this* coast can be cleared of that abominable traffic, and that is by Colonization." And how has this been shown? Simply by entirely excluding the slaves from the coast. If the slave-trade is to be put down on one feeble colony—feeble as you have represented it—it extends the trade from five hundred miles of coast, might no ten such colonies exclude it from five thousand miles, and might it not thus, by a sufficient number of colonies, be excluded from the entire continent? The number of slaves shipped from many different points, and the aggregate from the continent, might be small; but the principle would be the same. To begin with the colonies, still the fact remains that it has been entirely accomplished along five hundred miles of coast where it was rampant before the founding of the colony, and the conclusion is inevitable, that if colonies of the same kind were planted along the entire coast, at suitable distances, the trade would from the entire coast be extinguished. For the colonist, to a man, and the Liberator to a Georgia man, are equally opposed to the slave-trade, notwithstanding the absurd attempt of a British Reviewer and a South Carolina Senator, to fix upon them the stigma of participation in the hateful traffic. The colony is yet small; it is feeble, its resources are limited, and it would be presumptuous in its friends to say either that it had put down, or, with its present means, that it could put down the slave-trade along the entire coast. It is not so. It has merely put down the slave-trade, charges this presumption upon the Society. The Society has indeed demonstrated that the trade may be put down, and it has shown how this may be done. By giving an undisputed sample of the work—a coast of more than five hundred miles already delivered from the trade—they have shown how the whole work may be done, and how it may be done most effectively. Let colonies be planted every two or three hundred miles along the coast, and every barnroom, from the Pillars of Hercules to Cape Town, will soon be deserted or converted to

[illegible]

In what I have said on the suppression of the slave-trade, I purposely avoided saying anything about the influence of the

TERMS.

JAMES L. SIMS' JOURNAL.
(Concluded.)

Gree-gree Poison.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, more disagreeable to a traveler among uncivilized nations, than the revolting and inhuman practices of, and the superstitious reverence paid to their priests or gree-gree-men. During my stay in the interior, I was eye-witness to several scenes which I shall never forget. I must record one of them here:

An old woman at Pallakur, who had planted a pretty extensive field of rice, and who had not slaves enough to prevent the birds eating it, applied to a gree-gree-man for a gree-gree to place in the field, that would act in the stead of slaves. The old rogue of a priest, as a matter of course, gave her something, for which she was obliged to pay before leaving the spot. It was a little bundle of something, about an inch long, besmeared over with the juice of kola-nuts. She was instructed to bury it in

In the centre of the field, and she was assured in the most priestlike manner, that as long as the green-gree remained buried there, the birds would not only be prevented from eating rice, but also that they would be deprived of the power of flying across that particular farm area. The rice was planted, and so was the green gree, and the young man when "he" sensed the influence of the sun, and unfolding his arms towards the south, he began to sing, and he sang like this:

But this was not true, because with another Pasi's rice, for people like him, the vigilance of the green-grees, the birds bore out every grain of rice in their little maws. Perhaps the little thieves were at work at night whilst the green-gree was asleep. However, the rice never came up, and the old lady very naturally applied to the priest for aid in the explanation of the failure of her rice crop. But the old priest after being prepared for her, and had, been singing the day before, he said to her:

"The green-gree has been sleeping in the middle of the field, in the centre of the farm, and on being told that she had, requested me to say that she would give him until the next day to consult his *Sali*, and at the expiration of which time he would explain to her the reason why his rice did not come up, and besides, perhaps he wouldn't be able, through the inefficiency of his green-gree, to make those things

The next day came, and the old woman was again seen at the door of the *Sala pellina*. The old hypocrite, with a face as long as that of a used-up Montserrat politician, told her the following diabolical tale, "The rice you planted," said he, "has been picked up, not by birds, but by a witch; and that witch has loved every word that had been told her, and went and reported it to the King. In a few moments afterwards, the whole town was in an uproar, for everybody had heard that a witch was in their midst. The cry naturally arose, 'Who is she? who is she?' 'Women looked at each other, as they passed, with suspicious eyes, and were afraid of their own shadows.' 'The people assembled, and demanded that the green-gree-man should tell who the witch was, in order that she might be put to death. He went and consulted his green-gree, and came back, and told the people that the witch was a white (yellow) woman, a virgin, and was standing in their midst. There was but one opinion, 'Kill her! Kill her!' 'The people assembled, and the King was Kulu's, a pretty yellow girl of about eighteen or twenty years. The green-gree-man had a spite against her for some time, because she had refused to be his wife. Although she was a general favorite in the town, everybody looked upon her now as they would upon the most hateful thing the imagination could conceive. 'The people assembled, and the King was Kulu's, the town, and her own mother fled from her, as though she had been the evil one himself.

The innocent girl was taken into custody by the grey-green men, who were paid and feasted by the people for the inestimable services they had rendered the community at large in detecting the assassin. The girl was taken to the prison, and the policeman, too, more fatal than the deadly Ulay, was consigned there. The girl of the unfortunate Kaulda. The third day after Kaulda had been declared to be a witch was nearly closed, when the sun was already high behind the western mountains, when my attention was attracted by the commotion going on in the town, by seeing soldiers march out of the town, by the rumbling of the cannon towards the gate, but the women made signs to me to go back; however, I paid no attention to them, but went out. A few yards to the left-hand side of the gate behind the wall, was a form stretched out at full length upon the ground, wrapped in a black cloth. I went up to it, and took the cloth from the head of the prostrate form—it was Kaulda. Her face was now black, swollen, and emaciated; already had the filth of death gathered over her once bright and sparkling eyes. One minute more, the sun is gone, and with it fled the spirit of Kaulda. The same day the man who prepared the poison, and administered it to Kaulda, was found dead, and the poisoner was Kaulda. The incidents connected with his death were so striking a nature, that I am compelled to relate them here. A Mohammedan, with whom Ka-ia had contracted a debt, applied to him one day for a settlement, but as a third person was present who was the friend of Ka-ia, he refused to pay, knowing nothing about it. The Mohammedan carried the palaver to the King, who, after hearing both sides of the question, decided it in favor of the follower of the faithful. Ka-ia appealed to the higher powers—the grey-green men, who, as a matter of course, decided in favor of Ka-ia. A quarrel ensued. The Mohammedan appealed to the Prophet, and he would not rise to second another moon. Ka-ia arose by his Sall, that he would not should not live another week. They parted; Ka-ia retired to consult his grey-green, and the Mohammedan his Koran. The resources of these two men to grow wroth mislaid were not trifling, and that something serious would grow out of the matter

was evident from that fact; and I was willing enough to be partially deceived. The Mohammedans, and the poisoning of Kaidu was still fresh in my memory. However, nothing of importance occurred for about three weeks, when Va Falla, the Mohammedan, suddenly disappeared from Palka; but as everybody knew their wavering disposition the Mohammedan, his sudden departure, and his absence from town, was not particularly noticed. The next day after Va Falla's departure, the Mohammedans, who were closely followed by the King, were seen, unattended, nor did I believe any body noticed it by myself. For two days Ka-to's house was deserted. So on the evening of the second day, I went to the King, and inquired after Ka-to: the King said he thought Ka-to had gone to his farm. But that very night, though a dark and stormy one, brought Ka-to to fight. About eight o'clock, strong winds from the north-east, and a heavy rain, began to blow, and overhead, and total absence of them on the horizon. About a quarter past eight, the tornado was raging with all its fury. I never witnessed such a tornado. Loud howled the winds; the lightning blazed through the darkness of the clouds; trees and earth were in uproar. During the tornado, trees of great size were uprooted, and carried to a considerable distance, and the houses of the town were unharmed, and Ka-to's was one among the numbers.

As soon as the town was over, the people went round in crowds, to see and condole those who had suffered from his effects. The King, always ready to do a good turn for his people, was not less anxious to see the sufferers, and to do the greater part of the mob was ordered to keep at a distance; the door was broken open, and the King, preceded by a boy carrying a bamboo torch, went in, where, to his surprise, he found Ka-ta-tai lying on a mat dead. The dead body, already in a state of decomposition, was placed on a mat, and the King, looking at the two eyes protruded, and his fists clenched, as if he died in the act of grasping at something. The King came out, and went to his residence. Soon after, the town-crier went round, and gave out that the King's orders were that every man and woman in the town should be careful to do their duty, and not be idle in the morning; and further, whoever disobeyed should be punished with death. I know of but one that disobeyed; he, however, was not put to death. At nine o'clock there was not a crowd to be seen. The moon, amidst her starry train, shone resplendent: a few people were seen to be walking about. At midnight several men took the dead body of Ka-tai, wrap it in a mat, and carry it out of the town; but what they did with it after that, nobody knows but themselves. The next day, Va-Full made his appearance in town. It is useless for me to say that Va-Full would have been killed, had he not been the King's brother-in-law; would dare tell him so. I told him so one day, and he acknowledged it, and said he could poison every body in the town in half a day, if he chose, and would do it if they gave him leave to do so; and furthermore, said he, "The Koran tells me to do good to all men, and to be kind to all who are much distressed by the people among whom they have settled."

[illegible]

and finally the poor traveler will have to contend with the Ghirra, a dreadfully suspicious, partaking of the shape of both man and animal. These enormous, ludicrous lizards were told to the Liberians at Salongo, but as they were too numerous to go on, going to Kair Bahmo lost all patience with them, and told them plainly that they should not go unless they would agree to leave nearly the whole of their goods with him; and he nearly succeeded in getting the whole of them. We did not see King Bahmo on the day of our arrival. He was absent on a visit to one of his half brothers; news was speedily carried, however, that another "white man" had been coming, and that he had been well received. Kair Bahmo, hospitably, sent me a bowl and a bowl of white rice for my dinner. The bearer brought a message from the King, which was translated by Gotoa, as follows: "De King say he self no live here, but him big Sissia live here, and him big Sissia be head man dat time king self no live here. Any ting you want him do, give you. Towards evening, the next day, I was informed that the king was coming, and, that he desired to see me; of course, I lost no time in preparing myself. He came in a palanquin, with several of his principal men at his left hand; he wore the usual costume of the Mohammedans, and appeared to be about fifty years of age. He wore a moustache that would have made a French colonel die of grief. Kair Bahmo was "black but comely," with a countenance indicating shrewdness and intelligence. He was very conversant, and he stated that he had no objections to the Liberians settling there, and that he was not apprehensive of the Bababinees, whom he described as being very cruel and pugnacious. However, before the conference ended, he had agreed not only to let them pass unmolested, but to render them some assistance. A bumper of delicious palm wine closed the interview. The country of Salongo is, without doubt, the most fertile spot I ever laid eyes on. The wildness and beauty of the rugged but majestic mountains, and the tree-bordered streams, render the whole scenery picturesque to the extreme.

At Sulcoang, the heavy forest and dense undergrowth begin to diminish, giving way to an open country, interspersed by little prairies; consequently, fire-wood is scarce and very dear. The people of Sulcoang are tall, black, and handsome, somewhat resembling the Mandingoes; they belong to the Bousa family,

and like the Bousa their language is one of the sweetest and most musical I ever heard. I am under the impression that nearly all the tongues spoken in Guinea are dialects of one great language. The affinities of the Bousa language extend over a great part of the interior.

About the first of August, Messrs. Seymour and Ash left Salango for Mussa-doo (the City of Moses), the capital of the Mohammedan kingdom of Manni. Most Libermennans have been laboring under the impression that all the Mohammedans who visit the beach are Mandingoes; this is a mistake. All Mandingoes whom I have met with in Liberia were Mohammedans, but the Mohammedans were not all Mandingoes. Some of them lived in the interior of Liberia, and spoke the Mandingoes in features, but speak an entirely different language. The Yeys belong to the Manni family; their language and traditions are proofs of this. The Mandingoes are very gay in their manners, while the Manni people are, for the most part, grave, serious, and thoughtful, and rigid adherents to the Koran. The American missionary, Mr. Bowen, speaking of these people, says: "I was told of a class of devotees in the tribe, who abstain from war and travel, and use only the Koran for their guide, man's wife. This is strictly true. I have seen several at Palaka, who would not allow another man's wife to enter their houses."

On the 15th of August, I bade adieu to Sulung—Sulung, whose "melancholy loveliness, once seen, can never be forgotten." I arrived at Palaka on the 20th. The rain commences in the interior about the middle of this month, and as it deprives the people of the pleasures of the open air, they resort to dancing, the staple of their amusements by giving "night entertainments." These night entertainments are admirably conducted; men and women—expert singers—fantastically dressed, and with musical instruments, sit in front of the audience, and rehearse the traditions of the country, together with other legendary tales, some of which are wild and thrilling in the extreme. The favorite theme was a story called "Yandomah," which is not inferior to any of the stories contained in the "Arabian Nights."

On the 15th of September, I bid a final adieu to Barmín. Notwithstanding the rains had fairly set in, I thought I would like to return home by way of the King Botsawá's country; and accordingly, with the consent of my faithful Gotoará, set out for Bo-Pora. The King Botsawá, who is a friendly neighbour, met me at the first village, and accompanied me to the town. On the 27th we reached To-to-ri. This town is the favorite residence of Memmorú Sowe, the King of the Botsawá. It has several two-story houses, which are finished off in a manner which one is hardly prepared to see among these pirates. Bo-Pora is still another day's walk south-west of To-to-ri, and is situated in a valley, surrounded by mountains on every side.

Prince Boombo was also at Bo-Pora, on a visit. He appeared to be very glad to see me, and insisted on my spending two days with him. He was very kind and hospitable; and during the whole of the first day, I had to perform the duties of an amanuensis to His Highness. I penned several letters for him, one of which was directed to a relative of his, a respectable trader in Sierra Leone. The King Boostwaia tribe is composed of Veyra, Golahe, Kanaana, Poesha, Boma, and Ywe, which is partly correct, and the motto words from each of their respective tongues; they have assumed the name of Condors. There is little or nothing to be admired in the character of the King Boostwaia. They are a set of rogues, kidnapping knaves, robbing all the interior natives, and are the cause of much suffering to the poor slaves of all who resist. Memmora Sowe, king of Condor, is nothing more nor less than a generalissimo of banditti. Nearly all of them are Mohammedans.

Boa Bostwan, the founder of the King Bostwan kingdom, died some fifteen or twenty years ago, leaving two sons. Lamsana, the younger, was a very capable and energetic man who became king of the country, and guardian of the two orphan princes. King Lamsana survived his brother but a few years, but, strange to say, on his death-bed, made his people swear allegiance to Memmura, who, being the youngest, had not a shadow of right to the kingdom. Memmura was living, at the time of the death of his father, a very poor and obscure, but a capable chieftain, who had spared no pains in trying to inculcate in him religious and moral principles. As soon as Memmura heard of what had taken place, he hurried home to take possession of the kingdom, and the vast riches which his father had acquired by honest trade with the Libians. He was received with open arms, and he was able to recover what he had lost. He never made any attempt to recover what rightfully belonged to him, but always appeared more and more dissatisfied. Memmura became apprehensive of him, and had him assassinated.

At the time of my arrival at Bo-Po, Memmura was preaching a crusade against an inoffensive Pesak town, as much as for ever Peter the Hermit preached against the infidels of Jerusalem.

On the 1st of October, we bid adieu to Bo-Por. Nothing worthy of note transpired until the night of the 11th. It was dark and rainy; about 9 o'clock a number of lights was seen ahead of us, but nothing daunted, we went on. Soon, voices could be heard; we hurried on, and soon found ourselves in the midst of a large town. A few minutes after our arrival in the town, we were somewhat frightened by the crashing of a huge bell; by and by several persons met us with "How do you do! how do you do? And so you have got back." The spell was broken; the town was Olney-Ashland, and we were home again.

Observations on the Different Tribes.

The most important tribes in the interior of Liberia are the Coodors or King Boodinwards, Barinsas, Bousas, and the Manni people. As regards the Coodors, owing to their savage and warlike mode of life, a careless observer would without hesitation pronounce them to be ready and fit only for destruction. The san of different opinions, however, is very prevalent, and the former are feared and respected by hundreds of miles around. Their present degradation is owing to the avicious character of some of their chiefs and headmen. The most of them are friendly towards the Liberians, and embrace every opportunity to imitate civilised habits; they are in favor of the Liberians building settlements in their country, and only submit to the rule of their tyrannical chiefs through sheer necessity. Taking all things in consideration, it is my opinion that the Coodors will be the first

The Barlains are decidedly a superior tribe to any in the immediate vicinity of the Republic. They are an agricultural people, and punish idleness as a crime. Theft is a capital crime. They, too, are anxious for an American settlement to be established among them; and that a settlement in Barlain could not fail of success is incontestable, for several reasons. 1. The Barlains and other tribes in their neighborhood are in favor of such a scheme. 2. The soil is a fertile soil, capable of raising such crops as wheat, pepper, ginger, ground pine, and such other articles as are necessary for the support of man and his household, and for the production of cotton. One-third, if not more, of the forest of Barlain consists entirely of oakswood. 3. Any quantities of iron may be purchased at the market-place at a very reasonable price, and it might be made a special article

of trade, and enough might be purchased with ease to supply the wants of the Republic at least; with these advantages, I think the settlers would soon find themselves in a very prosperous condition.

The Bousas are noted for the immense quantity of cotton raised by them, which is woven into cloth. Cloth is the only article of trade produced by the Bousas. These cloths are brought to the coast, and are sold to the Malays, who use them for their sarongs, and are disposed of for calico, glass, beads, powder, salt, etc. This is another proof of the advantage an American settlement in the interior would have; for it is hardly to be supposed that the Bousas would prefer going to the trouble of converting their slaves to Christianity, and then sending them to the coast, for a few hundred miles, when if there was an American settlement in the interior, they could carry their cotton to the settlement, and dispose of it for the same article; and, besides, this would be an encouragement to them to enter just the raising of cotton on a large scale. We have no conception of the amount of cotton raised by the Bousas, but I have seen a great deal of it. I have ever seen, I saw at Solong, And as very good tobacco has been produced on the St. Paul's river, I have no doubt but that as good tobacco as any in the world may be raised in the interior. As a matter of course, the natives are unacquainted with the mode of curing tobacco; consequently, they do not smoke it, but they do not smoke it, but they are the following curious use of it:

The green leaf is plucked from the stalk, and roasted in the fire, which renders it soft and pliable; the juice is then squeezed out, which is taken and held in the mouth until it becomes cold. I suppose they derive the same benefit from it that their tobacco-smoking brethren do from chewing it. But the most remarkable fact is, that the natives of the West Indies do not use the tobacco juice as well as though they had nothing in it; but, like every thing else, I suppose, "practice makes perfect." The Jousas cultivate another species of tobacco, called *tanongit*; it is a small plant, the leaves being about the size of a man's hand. They smoke it. So soon as the plant has attained its growth, the leaves are cut off, and the stalks are left standing until they have the appearance of tea leaves after being rolled. It has the scent and taste of any other tobacco.

The Manti kingdom is situated about one hundred miles in the interior of Barotsi; I made special inquiries about this place from persons living there, and others who had visited it. *Musa-du* is the capital; the present king is named *Yai-Manti* or *Yey-Manti*. *Musa-du* is said to be a very fertile country, and is bounded by the *Yai* river, which flows both *Musa-du* and *Timba*, the capital of *Fute*, and which *Musa-du* was the largest. The Manti people make a great many horses and cattle, which they bring down to Barotsi for sale. There are no trees in Manti, the whole country is prairie; for firewood the people have to substitute cow dung, and a kind of moss which grows abundantly in the country. The country is fertile, and has a general character of the interior of Africa; its nature, it is useless to comment. However, I will make a few remarks. About one third of the population living within five hundred miles of the coast are Mohammedans, and one half of that number mere hypocrites; the rest are Pagans, all of whom are idolaters. The country is fertile, and the soil is good; the dwelling-place is known to himself alone; and whose *agony* and *torment* may be ascribed by sacrifices, the shedding of blood, the hejice of kola-nuts, and penitence; and whose vicegerents or representatives are the great green-men. All this is well known to most people. The morals of the interior natives are far superior to those of the coast, and they are more inclined to trade and intercourse with foreigners. Is regard to the social intercourse and the every-day habits and customs of the Africans, I believe the whole continent to be synonymous. From the information given of the moral character, the manners and customs of the people of Africa, by travellers and traders, an unprejudiced person would be inclined to think that Africa was the home of the Arabs, and Negroes; and that a Gambia Negro, one free from contamination of foreigners, is no lower in the scale of humanity than his brethren of the Caucasian; and that there are white men in America and Europe who can do things with as much brutal spavity as the blackest and most woefully-banded Negro that ever sweltered beneath the burning rays of an African sun.

COTTON CULTURE IN AFRICA.

The growth of cotton, one of the most invaluable products of the commerce of the world, is rapidly increasing at the Gold Coast, which, as yet, is the only part of this continent where its cultivation as an article of exportation has received much attention. It is raised to a considerable extent at the Gold Coast; from its superior quality, sells in the extensive cotton-markets of England for 18 to 17 cts. per pound.

To the raising of this single article (cotton) on this continent we look as one of the greatest anti-slavery providences ever permitted to the Africans, since the first enslavement of them by the inhuman foreign races; and the encouraging and fostering of it, promoted by the British parliament—aside from all considerations of gain—will be one of the greatest means of diminishing and furthering the cause of freedom to the enslaved Africans abroad, and their civilization at home, ever witnessed since the emancipation of 1834.

We therefore hail with inexpressible joy the present denunciation of the fact, on the Gold Coast, that Africa is destined to be, and is becoming, a great cotton-growing country. And though, as yet, from the pecuniary inability of the Liberians to do more than merely supply the serving crew and haul the sails for no pay they are not able to engage in this business according to their desires, hopes, and expectations, still we would express our willingness to record, if nothing more, our knowledge of the duty we owe to the developing of events fraught with such incalculable benefits to our brothers in bondage. We would not show ignorance of the great influence the raising of cotton in Africa will have on the disenfranchisement of our enslaved brothers in the United States.

The cotton raised at the Gold Coast, and indeed in all other parts of Africa, is of acknowledged superiority to that of the United States most generally raised—the upland cotton—and even equal, if not superior, to the United States best and most merchantable, known as the *sea island* cotton. If then the African cotton be, not to say better, but even equal in quality to that of the United States, there remains nothing else in the competition of the two trades but the price and quantity. For not always the best, but oftentimes the cheapest and most readily supplied article meets with the best sale; but a combination of the three requisites—quality, price, and quantity—will always influence the market.

That cotton can be raised here, in Africa, cheaper than in the United States, we deem it needless to enter into any argument to prove. In other countries, where there are free men and slave men, it may be a debatable question as to the greater cheapness of slave labor over that of free, or vice versa, but in Africa the question admits of no debate. No sane person can doubt as to

The country visited was found generally a fine one for agricultural purposes. The population, however, is scarce for the extent of country; cottonseed was and the slave trade seem to have depopulated much of it. We passed over a district where some-one abounds in large quantities. We brought a piece along for a specimen, which I understand has been forwarded to you.

This fine country traveled over, is now open to trade, and the forming of American-Liberal settlements. The natives are anxious for both. It has a fine river through the heart of it, which is navigable three days' journey interior, and discharges its waters into the sea a mile from Koberport.

We have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servants,
WILLIS HOBBS, }
RICHARD FORD, } Commissioners.

Koberport, May 7th, 1860.

A PLEA FOR LIBERTY.

A WRITER, under the signature P., is furnishing articles for the

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We passed from Masaparah to Go-nah-dingwah, thence Boe-borah, from there to Mo-billie, the town often called Fa-Forney, from its having been the dwelling-place of the Old Chief Fa-Forney, lately deceased. We started early and came on to Go-nah-dingwah, from there back to We-ro, on the edge of the Go-nah-ding, the town of our guide, and which we had passed through before, returning thence through Beana and Medina our way home, where we arrived on Friday the 15th of August, having been away eleven days, and the trip of some 100 miles being the longest I have yet made. The people of the several towns yet, that from the time limited us by the Superintendent, we did not have the pleasure of presenting ourselves at. The people showed a general willingness to obey commands or requirements of the government. They were all in relation to the paying of a poll tax. They were called upon to pay. One chief said that he should make it especial business to visit the Superintendent at this place, learn more fully of the law.

Mr. Seymour, who has been in the interior three hundred and fifty miles, and has resided in the Pessey country, one hundred miles from the coast, some years, declares that no native iron absolutely pure is known among the numerous iron regions he has visited.

Thus the righteous having stood in their lot, depart from us
to receive their reward, and beckon us to follow them as they
followed Christ.

We must consider, however, that

From 280 to 286 of the 1690 have died since their arrival chiefly from dropsy, dysentery, and ophthalmia. These diseases are supposed to have been contracted by the close confinement aboard the slave-vessels.

Of the most curious surprise relative to the story told in the papers of the rescue of a portion of the negroes of the West, and of their being carried off. He assured us positively that there is not a particle of truth in the report. Every negro brought into New York, so far, has been accounted for by the United States Marshal, who is a vigilant officer. There was an attempt to rescue a party of the negroes from the hands of the British, but fear was never entertained that it would be successful. A strict guard was kept day and night, consisting of a police force of the citizens, and a detachment of United States marines; and, in addition to this, a United States man-of-war was in port most of the time. It is not possible that any fool-hardy would attempt a rescue under such circumstances.

After the information alluded to was given, the guard was doubled, and four field pieces were mounted on the small gal-

37. Bark Isla de Cuba, 215 tons. Miller.—Cleared by a Portu-

Do. 225 tons, Storm.—No clearance reported. Seized at Bermuda for being a slaver.

ably, too, was the sooner ripe for those mansions. The testimony borne to the Gospel spirit, by such a life and such

J. A. Gray, Printer, 12 & 16 Jacob street, N. Y.

be able to take any mails, passengers, or freight. We will write more fully as soon as we ascertain the result of this trip.

Thanking you sincerely for the deep interest that you have manifested, and the continued efforts you have made in regard to this enterprise,

We subscribe ourselves, respectfully yours,

JOHNSON, TURPIN & DUNBAR.

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 3d, 1860.

REV. J. B. PINNEY—Dear Sir:—After a passage of eleven days from St. Vincent, we arrived here, safe and sound, on the 21st ult. On the 22d of the same, the little steamer was conveyed to the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, and I received my receipt from President Benson, which says that he has received her from me in good order. We have since been up to Cape Mount, and to-morrow we shall start for the leeward. I am sorry to say that, she did not do well with the mango wood; it was wet, and we could not raise steam; but now we have another kind, and dry wood, also several bags of palm-burnt, and hope to do better.

I had expected to sail in the vessel which takes this year (the brig Palmas, of Baltimore); but the captain told me yesterday that he was full, and could not take me. His charge was \$75, which I was willing to pay, but as he could not get a large amount out of me to take a part of my crew, he refused me altogether; thus I am left to wait for another opportunity. Should I be able to get the schooner Antelope, which is at present at Bassa, I may be able to come as soon as this letter; otherwise, I shall wait for the M. C. Stephens, which sails about the 20th inst, from here for Baltimore. In the meantime, I shall make the best of my time, to get all the information that I can get about things here. The people here all feel very sanguine as to the success of the Seth Grosvener, and I myself think that if rightly managed he may be successful. Mr. Johnson is at present down in the leeward, in the Mendi, and has been very successful in his business, I have been told, and will return here before the 1st of October. We had rather bad weather on the coast; in fact, the only bad weather on the voyage was experienced on this coast—rain, squalls, thunder, and lightning, and a heavy sea from the south-west, which proved the little vessel's quality, and she stood it like a good little sea-boss.

I have been up the St. Paul's as far as Millsboro, and have found it a delightful country on its banks. I staid at the farm of Mr. William S. Anderson, a very intelligent and enterprising young man, who has a fine farm of over eight hundred acres, sixty-five of which are planted with fine cane as ever I have seen in Cuba or Louisiana; has a fine sugar-house and steam-mill, and all kept in good order. I have thus far found but one individual that complains, and he is a lazy fellow, from Ouedia, N. Y., and I have had a great deal of conversation with different individuals, and I would advise every industrious colored man to come out here to enjoy his manhood and his rights which the Almighty has given him. I shall return quite a different man, as far as my feelings are concerned as to the rights of the colored men, and hope to spread before some of my friends the truth as it is. Mr. Anderson wishes to have the Journal sent to him, commencing with the May number; the price I will bring when I return. His address is, William S. Anderson, Goodville Farm, St. Paul's river.

I shall have a long tale to tell to the friends of Liberia. Please give my kind regards to Messrs. Swan and Smith; whilst I remain, yours respectfully,

FREDERICK REIMER,

Lyte Master of Steamer Seth Grosvener

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, July 3d, 1860.

Sir:—It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches and accompanying documents, by the Mendi and Seth Grosvener. The former arrived in port on 31st May, and the latter on the 21st ult. The arrival of the Seth was an occasion of unusual excitement, interest, and gratification. I have endeavored so far, to the best of my ability, to carry out your several requests; I had the documents all properly executed, and the transfer made on the 23d ult. As you will perceive, by the captain's receipt, the Seth was delivered in good order. He has been requested to produce an inventory of the articles on board, and take receipt for the same. This he has not done as yet. The members of the firm have been told, however, that in case there is any dissatisfaction on their part, respecting a deficiency of any of the articles, to make it known before the captain leaves. As yet they have expressed satisfaction. I take Captain Reimer to be a very fine, straightforward man. I am much pleased with him thus far. He informs me, this morning, that he will take passage in the Stevens or Antelope, instead of the Palmas, as he intended last week.

The 825 have been tendered him by the firm, and his draft in their favor on your Treasurer, authenticated by my signature, is forwarded, and all parties here seem pleased so far. As I propose writing to you more at length by the Stevens, I will close this sheet.

I received a letter from S. D. Johnson yesterday, dated 30th ult., at Buchanan, Grand Bassa, stating that he had accumulated twenty-one thousand gallons of oil, and some cam wood, up to that date, mostly at Grand Bassa. This is doing well, considering that it has been about a month since he arrived, and he has not been below Bassa yet. He was to have left yesterday, for the leeward, I learn. This has been the most upland oil season in the history of Liberia.

With my best wishes for your personal welfare, and for the success of the cause in which you have been so long engaged, I subscribe myself,

With much respect, yours, etc.,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, July 12, 1860.

REV. J. B. PINNEY—Dear Sir:—Since my letter of last week by the Palmas, I have nothing of much interest to add. The Seth has been to Cape Mount and returned; a day or two after which, Mr. J. D. Johnson, while at Bassa in the Mendi, hearing of her arrival, ran up, and both she and the Mendi left very early next morning for the leeward. My last advice, from the leeward, was that she run right in Grand Bassa without any delay, and steamed around in Benson river to Mr. Gardner's wharf, and had left there, and was seen just off Trade Town Point, where I learn she is going to procure a few tons of coal on shore from a British trader.

Mr. Johnson informed me that he wished to proceed down

our coast with her, make arrangements at each port of entry for the regular supply of fuel; meanwhile collect in produce for the Mendi, and return here in her, toward the latter part of this month; clean her up, and then arrange for passengers and freight, and will also then propose to enter into a Government contract for carrying mails and performing revenue service.

As I have stated, this Government will do to the utmost of its ability, by way of encouraging the enterprise. This Government, and every right-thinking man in Liberia, feel very grateful to your Society for their very manifest generosity. We are satisfied that the good of Liberia was and is the influencing motives that actuated them in all their acts in connection with Liberia and her citizens.

I have attended to the several items of business you requested. Please signify to me if you wish any—of so, which—of the documents transmitted to you, and it will be attended to by the earliest opportunity. I wrote to you by the Palmas, that the firm settled the eight hundred and twenty-five dollars with Capt. Reimer in my presence—a part in silver and gold, to enable him to pay off his men, and meet other expenses; the balance in a draft on the house in New York with which they are doing business—and Capt. Reimer has drawn a draft on your Treasurer in favor of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, which they will transmit or rather remit to you, to be carried to their credit.

As yet I have heard no expression other than satisfaction by the Company. I wish, however, a steamer could have been procured for them, not costing more than twelve thousand dollars, and of little more capacity for freight. However, they were aware of the additional cost, and of her capacity, before she left New York, and even urged, when you remonstrated about some things. I am satisfied you did the best you could, and had only in view their accommodation, and to save the interest of Liberia, and I, with them, feel very grateful, and will give the Company the full extent of my influence. I wished to send you a bag of Liberian coffee from my farm, to be distributed at your discretion among the respected members of your Board, but the Stevens did not touch at Bassa on her way up from Palmas; she has come on our eight or ten days sooner than we anticipated. Hence I have to write hurriedly amidst pressing engagements. This has been one of the greatest oil seasons known in the history of Liberia, and the crops have been unusually good the last, and promise, also, to be this season.

Please excuse this sheet. I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant, STEPHEN A. BENSON.

JOHNSON, TURPIN & DUNBAR'S STEAMER, SETH GROSVENER.

WEDNESDAY the 20th of June, 1860, will ever stand forth as a most notable epoch in Liberian history, marking as it does, the first beginning of the employment of steam by Liberians in the mercantile service of Liberia. The day may be ranked by posterity among the most worthy to be remembered date that shall characterize the doings of then bygone days, or be celebrated for the important history they shall give forth to the progress and increased development that shall be made by future generations, in all those branches of energy, activity, and industry that we now so pleasingly anticipate for them.

Wednesday, the day referred to, the splendid little steamer Seth Grosvener, Capt. Frederick Reimer, built in New York, by Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, for the new enterprise, "The New York Steamer Colonization Society," for the mercantile service of Liberia, of which firm, of this city, anchored in our harbor, making a passage of forty-seven days from her port of building, all of which were spent in sailing at Bermuda and St. Vincent. The arrival of the steamer was hailed with joy by all; and the news was great, no one needed of so small a size having been ever before seen in our waters. Numbers of citizens, as soon as it was rumored that "Johnson's steamer" was off the harbor, rushed to the beach to see her; though it was announced a few minutes after her arrival, that an hour or more (soon as the soundings could be had), she would be brought into the river, yet many impatient of the hour, went as once on board while she lay in the harbor.

A few hours after her arrival, there being a sufficiency of water on the bar—as the steamer was drawing only three feet—she steamed into the river, gazed, cheered, speculated, and gaped at and upon by everybody that could reach the tops of the hills, or go down to the wharves. With perfect ease, and in quick order, she steamed up behind the Kru and Bassa Landing; rounding the point at Barley's, she passed up by the Colonization wharf, and anchored off her owners' store, about six yards from the wharf. Of course, nearly as many people as she could comfortably hold on deck had already gotten on board while she was in the harbor, and came in with her, among whom, it is needless to say, were some females—there must have been some women—thus, as soon as a few too many attempted to go on from the wharf, there was some falling overboard. Indeed, we have never before seen more running, shoving, pushing, and scuffling, than on the day of the steamer's arrival. In fact, considering all the labor and differences, there was every thing to be seen, in miniature, that may be expected at New York should the Great Eastern reach there, except a fight and a drunken man.

The steamer, Seth Grosvener by name, has been furnished Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, by the Colonization Society of New York State, on most reasonable terms. In thus furthering the labor, and enterprise, and when they do so, they should have the patronage, good wishes, and assistance of all their fellows. Unity is strength; strength is an assurance, a guarantee of success.

We could have hoped, however, that the carrying capacity of the steamer had been greater, as her present capacity (eight barrels), in our judgment, is not sufficient to insure any such success in case there should be constant employment for her in the way of freighting. We are under the impression that the first idea of Mr. Johnson respecting the getting of a steamer here, was to get such a one as could be turned to good account by running on the St. Paul's river, but the present one is entirely too large for such purpose. We are glad, nevertheless, that the time has been taken to get such a one step towards that high tone of things which should be among every people professing civilization, and who are seeking some good port in the circle of redemption. Let some, at any rate, disparage or blame this undertaking. Jordan was thought a fool and an ex-

travagant enthusiast when he first "gave color to an idea" of importing a steam-mill for the manufacture of sugar, but how immediately indebted will Liberian sugar-making interests, now so practically developing itself, ever stand to Jordan? Boys, too, who have failed in two months, because he dared to have a vessel large enough to go to other countries, and bring out his own supplies; but when posterity shall have put off our old pusillanimous, discouraging spirit, and shall have learned to be more just in our views, they will give the deserving praise of not only having been the first to have unfilled the Liberian flag in the waters of great America, and the first to have started a vessel to mighty England, but also as the one to have acted while others talked, to have demonstrated while others speculated upon the mercantile powers and abilities of Liberia! Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, then, will be remembered as the first to have really believed that there was no crime in having a small steamboat in a country thirty odd years old, and a child of the nineteenth century.—*Liberian Herald.*

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

LAST winter we published among our Liberia correspondence a letter from Gen. John N. Lewis, of Monrovia, in which were some remarks about the action of the authorities of Liberia relative to the location of the proposed college. He evidently felt that they had been unjustly coerced to act contrary to their own judgment of what was best as to a location, under the threat that if they did not yield there would be no college. We could scarcely credit the idea that any such threat had been made, but because from our knowledge of the great prudence of the Secretary and the Board of Trustees of Education, we could not anticipate such extreme ground, and because we could not see on what authority those Trustees could base such a threat.

We received, therefore, and cheerfully published the explanatory statement of Rev. Mr. Tracy, as our readers will remember. By the late arrivals we received from Gen. Lewis a communication in reply to Mr. Tracy, and giving the grounds of his former remarks. This we submitted to Mr. Tracy, with an invitation to accompany it with such notice as might be judged by him expedient.

We learn, however, that there is farther delay in erecting the building, and feel persuaded that the Trustees of Education must by this time have doubted the wisdom of altering the original destination, at least in the direction it has taken.

Monrovia already had two fine academic institutions in operation, the one under the Methodist, and the other under the Presbyterian Missionary Society. The St. Paul's river, by far the most beautifully settled portion of Liberia, had been by the Legislative act of incorporation designated, with universal consent, as the place, and with it all parties would have been satisfied. A change was decided upon, and most unfortunately under circumstances which enlisted local jealousies and political exasperations. When and how the tangled skein will be disentangled, we dare not predict, but will hope at no distant day. The following is the communication of Gen. Lewis:

MONROVIA, JUNE 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New York Colonization Journal:

Sir:—I notice in your Journal for April, 1860, a letter from Dr. Tracy, of Boston, in which he takes exceptions to some remarks made by me in a letter published in your Journal for March, referring to the final decision of the college question.

In alluding to the college question in that letter, I had not the most distant idea that Dr. Tracy, or any one else, would have thought it necessary to attempt a refutation; I did not write with any intention of reviving a controversy on the college subject, which has already caused much bitterness and hard feeling among our people, and created prejudices which will, I regret to believe, leave their mark upon his history.

Dr. Tracy takes exception to my representing the "Trustees of Donations in Boston" as saying to the Legislature and people of Liberia, "You can have the college, provided you carry out our fancies in regard to its location," and he asks, quoting from my letter, "In what light can conscientious men view their action?"

The Doctor says, "Probably, even if the facts were as assumed, most conscientious men would think those who offer to build and sustain a college, provided they can be allowed to do it in a location acceptable to themselves, make a generous offer, and give no reasonable cause of offence." I raise no objection to these remarks, as they cannot possibly have any meaning in the discussion of the question at issue.

The Trustees of Donations in Boston, acting under a charter of incorporation from the Government of Liberia, propose to build a college in Liberia—which charter fixed the site in Clay Ashland. A tract of land is granted for the building of the college, but the Trustees of the College in Liberia, or a majority of them, object to the suitability of the land granted. Now, I have no intention to call in question the purity of the motives of the majority of the Trustees of the College, in deciding against the unsuitableness of the site at Clay Ashland, but I may be allowed to say that they are as likely to err in their judgment as other men.

The Trustees in Boston receive for granted all that has been written to them of the unsuitableness of the land granted at Clay Ashland, notwithstanding abundant concurrent testimony to the contrary.

At no time has the Legislature conceded that the site at Clay Ashland was unsuitable for the location of the college; and for several actions on the subject of the college have been for the purpose of having a college in the Republic. Although they desired to have it located somewhere from the sea-coast, yet they yielded their preference in this matter, for the sake of having the college.

I will not refer to the testimony of Liberians as to the suitability of the land granted at Clay Ashland for the college buildings, but I would refer to the testimony of Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Mr. Cowan, of Kentucky; both of these gentlemen visited Clay Ashland, and took some trouble to examine the site granted for the college buildings; and if you will refer to their published journals, you will find that they declared said site to be unsuitable.

No doubt, Dr. Tracy read their statements; and as they were free and unbiassed from "the force of circumstance arising and existing in Liberia," their testimony ought to have had some influence with the Board of Trustees of Donations in Boston. These gentlemen were unbiassed—free from political, sectional, or local prejudices. It is a matter of wonderment to many of our most intelligent citizens, how the Trustees of Donations could continue to be wedded to the belief of the unsuitableness of the Clay Ashland grant, after bearing the full and clear testimony of Dr. Hall and the Rev. Mr. Cowan.

Dr. Tracy denies that the Trustees of Donations in Boston said to the Legislature and people of Liberia, that "you can have the college, provided you carry out our fancies in regard to its location," or that they made any threats to compel the Legislature to locate it on Cape Mesurado.

I have but few remarks to make in this connection, and then I leave the matter to be judged by disinterested persons. If I have incorrectly charged the Board of Trustees of Donations with having used threats to compel the Legislature of Liberia to locate the college in Monrovia, I have been led to do so from what I have heard and read. I had no intention of misrepresenting them, but I spoke as I understood matters in common with the rest of the citizens in Monrovia.

During the session of the Legislature for the last three years, no remark was more common than, "If the Legislature do not remove the disability to the erection of the college in Monrovia, there would be no college," that it had been so determined by the Trustees of Donations in Boston. At public gatherings the same song was sung, and very frequently, too, by some of the members composing the Board of Trustees of the College. Public meetings have been called to instigate the people to remonstrate with the Legislature to have the college located in Monrovia. The last meetings called for this purpose were held in this city on the 6th and 18th of January, 1860, at which the same declaration was made. I knew not that any one had ever attempted to deny them until I read Dr. Tracy's letter in your Journal.

But I will leave the current sayings and understanding in Liberia, and make two extracts from documents sent to Liberia from Boston, and after coupling their tenor with the current sayings in Monrovia, your readers will be prepared to decide whether the people of Liberia yielded their preferences to "threats or fancies," or not.

It must be continually borne in mind, that the disagreement about Liberia College has been as to its place of location—the people earnestly contending for an interior site, and the Boards of Trustees of the College, and of Donations, for its location in Monrovia.

The Board of Trustees of Donations in Boston, under date October 13th, 1858, memorialized the Legislature of Liberia: in this memorial I find these words:

"We cannot go on to erect the buildings, and establish the college on Cape Mesurado, because of the injunction; nor in any other place, for want of funds. We must be relieved from this difficulty, or abandon the attempt, and make the best disposal we can of the property in our hands."

Dr. Tracy, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, in a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated July 1st, 1859, writes:

"It may be proper to inform you unofficially, that the Trustees of Donations have seriously considered the question whether it would not be best to abandon all further attempt to establish a college in Liberia, return what is left of their funds to the donors, and disband themselves."

It is true that Dr. Tracy uses the word "unofficially." I hold nevertheless, that he was conveying important information of the official doings of the Trustees of Donations in Boston, which information in clear and unmistakable language told us that the Trustees of Donations "have seriously considered the question whether it would not be best to abandon all further attempt to establish a college in Liberia, return what is left of their funds to the donors, and disband themselves."

Though the Doctor did not write officially, there was, no doubt, some solid reason why the people of Liberia should know the question so seriously under consideration by the Trustees of Donations in Boston.

The Doctor says: "As to public sentiment, they have seen many conflicting sentiments; but they have no evidence that any site elsewhere would be the choice of a greater number than the present, or even that a majority regret its location on the Cape."

It is impossible not to be surprised at this statement. Excepting in Monrovia, there are not, in my candid opinion, fifty persons throughout the Republic who favor the location of the college in Monrovia, and in Monrovia but a very limited number of its population will be found who will not tell that an interior location would be by far preferable. Hence comes it that the college has not been erected, if public sentiment was so nearly equal? The political history of Liberia for the last three years will convince you that I am not mistaken in this matter.

I now leave the subject to be judged by the unbiased.

J. N. LEWIS.

CLAY ASHLAND, July 3d, 1860.

DEAR GENERAL:—I perceive that the Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Boston, in his letter published in the New York Colonization Journal, for April, 1860, in reply to a communication of yours, seems to doubt the truth of your statement, that the people of Liberia were threatened with the loss of the college, if they did not consent to the erection on Cape Mesurado. But you will remember that the President of the college stated before the court, while making his defence in the injunction case, that if the plaintiffs succeeded, he doubted on good authority, its ever being erected in Liberia. Yours respectfully,

J. M. MOORE, Sec.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

CARLEBURG, April 19th, 1860.

MR. PINNEY—Dear Sir:—I am happy to inform you of my health at present. My wife and myself are a great deal better than when I wrote you last. Neither Mr. Picher nor myself have had a chill, in better than a month. Her health is so much improved, that she is out on a visit on the St. Paul's river, with White Plains, with Rev. J. W. Roberts and Miss Kilpatrick. But I am at home, assisting to run my fence around my lot, and burning down stumps, and grubbing to plant. I am happy to inform you that the road is better than half done. Two of the bridges are done. We are shut out from all intercourse with the river, but I hope, after the road is completed, it will be better, and when the trains get to running over it. My brother, J. A. Picher, and myself, were about to leave this place, and look for a home on the river; but since the road has commenced, we are better satisfied. He is busily engaged in building. He and Mr. Reynolds entered into a contract for houses in Carleburg; he is one of the first men in this place. He is head commissioner. His improvement here is immense—opening new and wide streets. Those who have lots and have not fenced them in, and the rest of his board are compelling to do it under his supervision. We have here Steydt, and Picher

me of our company are a little sick, but not much. We
a good doctor, as far as I can see. He is a very small
but I think he is very ingenious. I have told you all
about it. There are two churches in this town; one
Methodist church, and the other is a Baptist. They are
well-situated churches. They are not finished as yet, but it
works they will be done. We have fine meetings here in
the evening. We will have preaching often day and night, as we
can, and no one to molest or make us afraid in serving our God
under our own fig-trees and vine.

J. C.

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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to
WILLIAM SWAN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Correspondent.

COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor,
H. PINNEY.

THE PROSPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA.

From the *Mercersburgh Review*, October number; written by Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D., of Danville, Pennsylvania:

The Christian patrons of African Colonization have always looked for great results from this enterprise, in the spread of the Gospel among the African heathen. The founders of the American Colonization Society did not, indeed, speak of this evangelic effect as one of the objects of their institution. They had in view an interest of great importance to our country of another kind. But enlightened men as they were, they must have seen that this incidental effect of their work would be the most important of all its effects, and begin the end, its chief glory; and philanthropists as they were, they must have rejoiced in the prospect of an indirect beneficence from their labors, so rich and auspicious.

The good work of our countrymen in Africa will doubtless profit most by continuing to hold the temporal welfare of the people of color in this country as its chief end. But one condition is essential to the success of their efforts, and that is, the opportunity of allowing Christian people, who are not themselves the objects of their benevolent mission, to take a more liberal occasion favorable for Colonization, for seeking to evangelize Africa. "The set time to favor Zion" in that part of the world has undoubtedly come. The Christian heart can not be content that the African continent should not share as largely as the grayers and Jews of the world. The Christian heart can not be content that there is no portion of the heathen world more fervently referred to in the prophecies of Holy Scriptures than that. We have reason to suppose that great stress was laid on some of the prophecies of the Bible concerning Africa, less than on any other part of the world. The most remote and obscure quarter of the world should be the first to be benefited by the benevolent enterprise of the Christian Church.

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"But as reasons for preferring to apply the prophecy to Africa we give the following considerations: 1. That the African Ethiope is elsewhere very prominent before the eye of the Spirit of prophecy, as when Isaiah calls upon 'the land, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia to send forth her sons' (chap. 45: 15), and when he says to Zion in another place (chap. 14): 'The labor of Egypt and the merchandise of Ethiopia men of stature shall come over unto thee; and this prophecy Isaiah is so like that of Zephaniah, that in the absence of other reasons to the contrary, we must apply both to the same place, south of Egypt; and we thus take the rivers as Araby, the branches of the Nile. 2. That the 'assuppans' need not be considered as any part of the captive Hebrews; for the G. and L. tribes are referred to as *dispersed*, and *scattered*, and *afflicted*, while the *assuppans* are *not* *dispersed*, *scattered*, or *afflicted*; while captivity in Babylon is not represented under the figure of a captivity. 3. That the assuppans were to come from beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, while the captive Hebrews were not beyond the rivers of the Orient, Ethiopia, or Babylon, but *by* *the* *river*. 4. That Zephaniah is *not* *dispersed*, *scattered*, or *afflicted*, while this *affliction* is coming from Ethiopia; so such movement attended the return of the Hebrews to Babylon; whereas now, when Africa is receiving Chaldean nations seem all in motion. For these reasons, it seems just to conclude that the assuppans whom Zephaniah foresees as coming from beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, are the same as the *Assuppans* of Isaiah, dwelling below the branches of the Nile, on the south

of Egypt, at a most unpromising distance from the lands of light, in the almost unknown and inaccessible recesses of the interior of Africa. And through the gloom of this gloomy prophecy, we see the sable multitudes of that vast and beleaguered region, after their long night of ignorance and oppression, waking to a morning of light and joy. They come with the people of all other lands to the Christian sanctuary, to share in the salvation of the Gospel, and to bring the rich fruits of their lands as an offering to the Lord. And this is the wonder which is now actually coming to pass.

The great commercial nations are showing a lively concern in the resources now so rapidly penetrating into the dark interior of Africa. They wish to secure a share in the opening of this vast continent. They are anxious to know what the future might be, and they expect to claim an interest in those opening treasures; for the African people are nearer to us than to any other nation on this globe. Our Christian philanthropists have long held a sacred property in the western coast of Africa, and this makes them anxious to know the condition of their birth-land and train of events. But owing to our peculiar circumstances as a nation, with reference to Africa, we can not yet so much as recognize the national independence of that colony of our own planting. We are embarrassed in devising and executing public measures in that quarter of the world. Our Christian people, however, have an interest there which they can foster and improve. There has been a spirit connected with the enterprise of African colonization which will not be silent in the progress of our country. The matter how little the founders of our American Colonization Society may have thought of Christian missions as a means to their noble work, or of the spiritual benefit of the African people as an end, they are now seeing more and more. They are now seeing the power of their future mission as the Lord's work for publishing the Gospel and maintaining its institutions in that continent. This will yet be the crown of their institution: the rich reward of their labor. The Christian spirit will baptize that whole grand empire, and this is what the Christian people of this land are authorized, encouraged, and bound to do.

In doing this, we should highly prize the cons'ant emigration from this country, and use all diligence in fitting it for our sett'ling friends. As citizens of the United States, and as philosophers and friends of the secular world, we should be deeply sensible of the importance of the emigration on behalf of the emigrants themselves. For in the providence of God, and for reasons that will surely be found in the hearts of all, we are enabled to see that the colored people of this country are in a condition so unfavorable to their improvement, that they would do much better there. While in this country, they are so much degraded, that they are almost incapable of doing any thing that would be of any use to them. They cannot look for any change in this respect. The purest feelings of kindness towards them as a class, and the highest degree of Christian charity, do not yield any nearer relief than that which is afforded to a degraded animal which exists by the same laws as man. The ground of separation is so deep in the constitution of the race, that it is almost impossible to change it. We are, therefore, bound to do all that we can to remove them, unless it shall be by means of natural ch'ngs upon the physical constitution of the African, proceeding through many generations. Our reason, it is clear, both natural and spiritual, for wishing to see as many as possible of our colored brethren removed from this country, is as to the work of emigration, should it be deemed as expedient to send them to the West Indies, to the Colonies, or to any other part of the great course of the two classes. And no candid observer can mistake the Providential indications of the times in this respect. The welfare of our colored brethren will be promoted by emigration. If of the better class, they can rise in Africa to a condition of social equality and wealth. They can enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and be able to assist in the improvement of the country. The lower sort, they will have more open doors, and more inducements to successful activity than they can have here. Whatever their condition in any part of the United States, and will be in a better position to be thankful for encouraging emigration and in its security.

The number of slaves emancipated every year is very large. And emancipated slaves are not, as many may suppose, an inferior class of emigrants to Africa. Though many have less education in books, they have better habits. Their masters were among the more conscientious and humane, who took most care to prepare their servants for freedom. And then, their freedom is new to them, and unless they are extremely indolent and vicious, they will endeavor to make the most of it for themselves.

The number of emigrants is increasing. Some 11,000 have already gone. They will soon be reckoned by thousands in a year. Those of proper age have more or less education and Christian training. Their modes of thought, their manners and habits, have been formed among civilized people. Many are educated and exemplary Christians, with intelligence, and other qualities which will enable them to make a profitable growth in wealth and commerce, and its character becomes attractive to the immigrants who will be greatly accelerated, till it becomes like the immigration from Europe to this country. Then the growth of Christian influence will be in a manifold proportion. The pulpit and the press are more powerful in large communities; the Christian schools are more numerous; and the influence of the noble growth of Christianity will mingle more with those of other countries. We shall greatly promote the cause of Christianity in Africa encouraging emigration.

[illegible]

...dging the only living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he
...ath sent.

[illegible]

The Christian missions there will be conducted and prosecuted with a zeal quickened by all the natural, as well as spiritual motives; inasmuch as every religious advance will be felt by the people as an immediate gain to the whole energy of their nature. They will be drawn towards each other, as naturally as men are drawn towards each other, and will be ready to sacrifice all human affairs, except to intercourse with one's own countrymen. No strangers in a strange land, and having natural affinities for those they would serve, they are not regarded with jealousy and suspicion, and held at a distance as aliens. They know and are loved as brethren, and are not regarded as a foreign and intrusive institution of national antipathy between. The advantage of this unobstructed sympathy is incalculable in the Christian sphere. No superiority of knowledge, talents, or liberal accomplishments can be more than a very partial substitute for it. The people of Africa have suffered uncommon degradation, and when they are drawn towards each other by a peculiar situation. Notwithstanding that attachment which grows in them towards the white who treat them with respect and kindness, and even the pride and vanity they indulge in being noted, they soon learn in the school of true freedom—that they are owing no thanks to their white masters, and that they are not to be drawn to them by any such ties. Place them in the same relations which others hold, give them a personal interest in the same social, political, and religious affairs, which they have seen their superiors concerned with, and they feel themselves raised at once to the scale of being. They have a national fellowship and sympathy, and are drawn towards each other, as naturally as Christians in any other country in Africa have great advantage, compared with those of any other country in the world.

The Christians in Africa will have the necessary means. Africa is one of the richest countries on the globe by nature; and it is only by requiring the aid of the white man that she is enabled to turn her natural riches into the common forms of national and individual wealth. Farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, all men of useful and honorable trades and professions, and all industrious and prudent men, will grow rich. The soil and climate produce rapidly, and the productions have almost no rest of the world for a market. The fruits of the earth are everywhere so cheap, and so many more will grow, that it will be a wonder. Many of the great nations are eager to promote it, and to share in its profits. And we may entertain the rational expectation, from the providential forces now converging thither from the prosperous countries of the earth, that Africa will be the theatre of a new and more extensive commerce, a height of prosperity compensatory for its former depth of adversity. There must arise on that ground a system of commerce, vast, splendid, and lucrative. The hand of Christianity will be at the helm, and the Lord will be the power. The people will have all of resources; and the Lord will bless them as he people employ silver and gold for his service. The Lord will bless the country with colonies, the civilized and Christian nations will be poor, compared with those nations now, with few and feeble means of exerting mutual influence, with few facilities for commerce, and familiar only with slow and tedious processes of production in the mart, the shop, and the field. But now nations of Africa, just taking root, and the elements of the business world of this day. What must such a people soon come to be, in respect to the means of improving her own people? At the beginning of Christianity in the world, when Christian commerce and munificence in social civilities had barbarous heathen all around them, and among them, the weak nations of the world. I foresee that Africa will be a centre for Christian, but Liberia no becomes a social centre for that continent, with heathen all around and within her; preparing to establish her lines of steam and electricity in all directions towards the interior, till every motion of her Christian heart shall wake a pulse in every extremity of the land. The African missions will require support for the maintenance of their stations, and the African people will be a nation more, and they will then take the whole service on themselves, and make their country rich in the fruits of the Gospel.

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We may take Sierra Leone for an example on a smaller scale of what may be expected in Liberia. That British colony is now

ported to having more than sixty thousand souls. These are
 sixty different tribes. The emigrants are mostly captured
 from slave-ships, and carried to this colony as a place of refuge.
 They are great warriors, and are now becoming civilized by
 the missionaries, teachers, ministers of the Gospel, &c. Some
 of them are engaged in commerce have acquired estates of
 several hundred thousand dollars each. Some own vessels, and navigate
 them. The African people, thus trained to business, exhibit as
 much talent, in proportion to their numbers, as the European
 nations. They are more from the practice which others have in the
 most lucrative and complicated pursuits, and those of greatest im-
 portance, and after two or three generations of such culture, it
 would not surprise us to see them standing among the foremost
 of all the higher developed nations. And after their long history of degrada-
 tion, it was strange that they should not be degenerate in char-
 acter. They have never known the incitements and the
 restraints of true culture. These in bondage could not have the
 facilities for improvement enjoyed by the free and the intelligent
 nations. They have been so long in the hands of their nation
 they were insulated by their ill-tide from the elevating intercourse
 with more advanced people, which would otherwise have given
 them a share in the general progress of the world. But that
 they do not possess their share of the highest capabilities of
 nature, in every respect, is a fact which is proved by their
 development in many instances of noble intellectual and moral
 traits, and so long as those who pronounce them an inferior race
 possess such an interest, from avarice or pride, in perpetuating their

We speak of the example of Sierra Leone as on a small scale, but the principles are small, compared with those soon to be reckoned upon in Liberia; and the character of its accessions from recaptured slaves is no inferior to those received by Liberia from emigration. It is really a fortifyed competitor. If Sierra Leone can present so favorable a result under the circumstances, Liberia may well congratulate herself upon her future. The citizens of the United States have done a glorious work in planting on the coast of Africa the seeds of a great Christian nation, which will have a beneficial influence on the African race, and accession to the Church of Christ, with its teaching the great reproach, deserved and received, for holding millions of the African race in bondage. We have the happiness and honor of doing for that race what will result in an amount of good infinitely greater than the amount of evil they have suffered in slavery. God has overruled and is still overruling our sin for the glory of his righteousness. While we do not extenuate our wrong-doing by the good which we may attempt and execute, and while we think God will be pleased to pardon our sins, yet we think God will not permit that we have been able to bring this order, and its laws are now permitted to see it advancing so rapidly, and almost by its own powers alone.

The Christian people of this country have yet a service, however, to perform for Africa in the present generation, which they should do with the greatest diligence and wisdom. They may feel, while doing it, that they are contributing one of the brightest pages of the history of the Church on earth. We are bringing the Gospel, in the most effectual way, to millions of people who have never yet been numbered in the ranks of the Christian Church, over a continent on the greatest part of which there has been no Gospel ever yet published. We are eradicating there a duplicate of our own evil and religious institutions. The inhabitants of that dark and almost unknown quarter of the world are coming to the light of life. They are taking their place among the followers of Christ, as heirs of the heavenly inheritance, as fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God.

This case will be illustrious in the annals of the world, to show how God, in his wisdom and mercy, brings good out of evil. Nowhere else has the wickedness of man been so fruitful of woe; nowhere else will the grace of God be more fruitful of righteousness and life.

HOPE FOR AFRICA.

The bark Justice Story, Capt. Webber, which sailed from this port last Wednesday, for Liberia, took out three passengers for that interesting colony. One of them, Mr. Leo L. Lloyd, is well known to many of our best citizens, some of whom have been liberal patrons in aid of his education at the Lawrence Scientific School, and elsewhere the last few years.

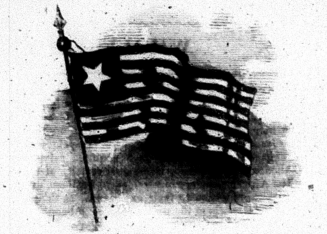
Mr. Lloyd first visited Liberia in May, 1859, taking with him a small supply of goods, and by his shrewdness and energy soon gained the favor of the people, and established himself in a successful business in Monrovia. We have seen letters from President Benson and others, in which they allude in the most flattering terms to Mr. Lloyd, both as a merchant and as a desirable acquisition to their community. Our own "traders" returned from that coast bear generous testimony as to the business qualities and future promise of advancement of this young man, which we doubt not will be gratifying intelligence to his former patrons and friends.

The present voyage is undertaken with the most flattering promises for success. Mr. Lloyd has purchased a large and well selected stock of goods adapted to that market, and we have no doubt that he will be able to make a prompt return to all who have so generously supplied him. Like a true merchant, careful of the interests of his creditors, he has effected a life insurance sufficient in amount to cover all his engagements, and we have no doubt he will prove a large and desirable customer to our Boston merchants. The hearty good wishes of many friends accompany him on his voyage.

company him. We hope the Liberia trade will be encouraged in this market. It now centres mostly in Baltimore and New-York. But this representative from Boston will give it a favorable direction to the city, and we trust the Liberian traders will be received in a similar manner by our merchants.

England is active in attracting them to this country, and not only are they received personally to the consular offices, but they are met by a train of elegance, but their products of free labor, cotton, coffee, sugar, etc., are admitted duty free; and a late London paper chronicled the arrival in the Thames of the same vessel that first carried Mr. Lloyd to Liberia, and offered the most flattering assurances of good-will and free trade to its shipping and merchants.—*Daily En. Traveller*.

A NEW CLASS OF EMIGRANTS.—Within a week, some seventy-five colored families who have emigrated from Charleston, S. C., have come to this city, and taken up their abode in the negro quarter of the town. They left their old homes because of the going into effect in South Carolina of a law which requires all all free negroes to wear a badge. These families are mostly mulattoes, quadroons, and other of mixed blood; and, having some means of their own disposal, they chise to emigrate rather than than wear the proscribed badge. Their arrivals here has caused quite a sensation in colored circles. I understand that New-York has also received a share of these emigrants.—*Corr. of World.*



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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LIBERIA AND THE RECAPTIVES.

It was our intention to present to our readers, by copious extracts from Liberia letters, a view of the profound excitement produced in Liberia by the landing from five vessels of some two thousand five hundred savage recaptives. Alarm and indignation were principal ingredients. The alarm arose not simply from this large and unexpected accession of an exotic and dangerous population, but from the apprehension of other similar companies which might overwhelm them. The indignation arose from the unceremonious assumption of a right to land such recaptives, exercised by the American Colonization Society, contrary to their express stipulation, when ratifying the articles of agreement made by its commissioners in 1848. It took, indeed, the form of blame upon the United States authorities, as pouring contempt upon them by ignoring their existence as a government. This view was unfounded as to the matter in hand, for in good faith we have no doubt that the Government was led to believe the American Colonization Society had the undisputed right to make these contracts, and authorize the landing of all recaptives.

We feel so gratified at the action of the Board of Directors, taken at a special meeting held at Washington, October 24-25, and so assured that as soon as it is known in Liberia all excitement will be allayed, that we deem the proposed publication from our correspondence quite unnecessary.

The two great points needful for Liberia are secured to her—viz., the entire care of those just landed, and entire control of the question of the manner and condition on which any can be landed hereafter.

We publish below the report and resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Board at the meeting above referred to, and anticipate that by the judicious and mutually friendly action of Dr. James Hall, the commissioner, and the Executive of Liberia, regulations will be prepared to avert all danger, and assure perfect harmony in future.

RECAPTURED SLAVES AT KEY WEST.

The Baltimore *San*, in May, announced that the *Crusader* arrived at Key West, April 30th, with the captured slave Wildfire, having on board 619 Africans, all quite young.

A letter written to a New-York paper under date of May 18th, at Key West, announced the arrival of the Wyandotte steamer at that place on the 12th, with the captured slave Williams, having 500 Africans in a very bad condition, and that when they were landed, the two companies would make in the United States Marshall's band 1000.

A letter from the U. S. steamer *Crusader*, dated May 27, gives a vivid account of the capture, May 23d, in the Old Bahama Channel, of a nameless slave (supposed Bogota), with about 450 noble looking negroes from Dahomy. Only seven had died on the voyage from Africa. It thus appears that over 1529 were captured. What became of these poor creatures? How are they accounted for?

Three vessels chartered for the purpose sailed from Key West with 1100—viz.: June 30, *Castilian*, 400—died on the voyage, 91; landed at Cape Mount, 309, July 14, South Shore, 354—died on the voyage, 108; landed at Bissau, 246. July 14, Star of the Union, 351—died on the voyage, 40; landed at Sinec, 341. Embarked, 1135; died, 239; landed, 896. It was stated that 204 died at Key West. This would leave a deficiency of 100 not accounted for. It is possible that the Bogota had only 350, instead of 450 as reported. It has been reported also, and was asserted by a Mobile paper, that about that time 130 fine looking recaptives were brought into Mobile bay, and immediately sent up the river. We are not able to solve the query about this discrepancy. Leaving this point, we have data to show, be-

side the heavy mortality on the *Williams* and *Wildfire* before capture, a loss of 892 by death at Key West and on the voyage to Africa; and from the description of the condition of many when landed, suffering as an eye-witness asserts, under scurvy, dropsy, and every form of miserable disease, we may expect to hear of the death of many others. All of this horror enacted that the civilized Christian world may get cheap cotton! How blinding is the love of riches!

SAILING OF THE PACKET MARY C. STEVENS.

A heavy storm concurred with other causes to delay the departure of the Stevens until Nov. 2d. She had been reconnoitred and newly equipped, and was in first-rate order for her ninth voyage. With eighty emigrants, a full freight, and a fair complement of cabin passengers, this voyage promises to be one of the most profitable yet made by the packet. The cabin-passengers are Dr. James Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Sumner, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, with his lady, child, and servant, and Miss Mary B. Marston, of the Episcopal Mission, and Dr. Elbert and Mr. R. S. James, citizens of Liberia returning home. A few days before her departure, three Congo boys who were found secreted in the hold of the W. R. Kibby when captured by the *Crusader*, and had been under the care of Marshal Rydner in this city, were forwarded to Baltimore, and sent out in the *Stearns* by the U. S. Government.

Thirty-two of the steerage emigrants were from Pennsylvania: One each from Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh; three from Philadelphia, sixteen from Elizabethtown, Allegheny county, and ten from Canonsburg, Washington county. This family from Canonsburg was that of Frank L. Chambers, who has been janitor of Jefferson College, and very much respected by his acquaintances, and for years looked forward to Liberia as his prospective theatre of usefulness.

The Baltimore *Advertiser* of Saturday Nov. 2d contained the following notice of the departure of this packet: DEPARTURE OF THE SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.—Interesting religious services were held Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1st, on board of the Colonization ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, Captain Elbert, on the occasion of her departure for Liberia. The Rev. R. B. Gurley delivered an interesting address to the emigrants, who were about eighty in number; thirty-two from Pennsylvania, five from Connecticut, and twenty from Wisconsin, Illinois, Delaware, Kentucky, and South Carolina. There were also ten cabin-passengers. The Rev. Mr. Lipehard assisted in the exercises, at the close of which the ship departed on her voyage.

LATE PAPERS FROM LIBERIA.

As we were ready for the press, the steamer from England brought copies of *Liberia Herald* of September 3d and 10th, and October 3d, in which we find an unusually large number of interesting articles of current news and important discussion. The questions of the recaptives and of their future disposal are prominent, but too long for our columns. We present some extracts, which will be found in another column.

ETHIOPIA—A PROMISE, AND THE MEANS OF ITS FULFILLMENT.

In the August number of the *Presbyterian Magazine*, there is an interesting article under the above caption, signed D. A. W., which we suppose may be read, Rev. David A. Wilson.

It is full of life, and calculated, as we suppose it was designed, to encourage young men entering the ministry, to look to Africa as a proper field for labor.

We should heartily rejoice to learn that twenty young men from the theological schools of our land stood ready now to meet the perils of the African missionary field. They are needed, and no people seem better disposed to leave false religion, and to embrace the true, than the natives of Africa.

We are sorry to see, however, that from some source, the writer has received the same impression that was so manifest in an article on this subject from the pen of Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, on which we made some criticism last winter—viz., that the friends of Colonization are opposed to sending out any but colored missionaries to Africa. Such a sentiment, we think, scarcely exists. On the contrary, what these brethren see and misunderstand, is a healthy and growing reaction against the opposite sentiment, which has practically existed—viz., that no colored men were or could be made fit to be missionaries, except in a subordinate sphere. This new sentiment affirms that the Church has too long neglected to provide for training with a thorough education her choice and pious colored youth for the ministry and for missions.

We are happy to read the hearty approval of Colonization and civilized colonies which Mr. Wilson's article contains. It is what, knowing his antecedents, we might certainly expect. By a residence of six years in Liberia, during which he trained a class of young Liberians to a higher standard of English and classical education than had before been seen in the colony, he had ample opportunities to form an opinion on the subject.

ROBERT CAMPBELL AND TORUNA.

MR. CAMPBELL is about to publish a small work about Central Africa. While it is in the publisher's hands, he lectures about the region from which he has just returned. We find reported in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Nov. 20, a synopsis of one of his lectures, and present extracts for our readers. We have previously omitted a fling or two at Christian civilization. We do not think, with the lecturer, that the African civilization is better than ours. Christianity has not deteriorated the race, nor have white men ever endured cruelties common in Africa.

Lecture.

Professor Robert Campbell, who feels proud of the African blood coursing through his veins, delivered a long and not uninteresting account of his extended travels over various cities and plains in Central Africa, in the little steamer *Protestant Church*. Prime time, before an audience made of colored folk, last evening. The Professor wore the tattered red cap and the tobacco pipe in his mouth, and the lecture was in the picturesque style of an African magistrate. Mr. Campbell made frequent reference to colored maps suspended on the walls, to elucidate his narrative, and exhibited samples of various productions of the country, photographs, etc., as evidences of high culture and progress. Certainly, if the "traveled thence" have with him, there are in the not appreciated race among whom he passed a precious year, elements of superiority that he might learn extensively at home without regretting very distinctly.

The Professor came there, he said, to enlarge their conceptions of the negro character. They had no cause to be ashamed

of it, and after having met and made himself acquainted with the noble race he felt that he would like to see them. The two negro bands arrived as Anglo-Saxons—Anglo-Africans as Anglo-Saxons. Then rapidly sketched the history and characteristics of the various peoples and places he had called at on his journey.

His colleague, Dr. Delaney, proceeded direct from the United States to Liberia, and from there took the British steamer to Lagos.

The lecturer went by way of England, and by steamer from there, touching at Madeira, Teneriffe, Buzoni, on the Gambler river, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, in Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos.

At Buzoni is a fine British settlement, the proportion being as one white merchant to six or seven negroes. The white man is rich in gold, which is washed down by mountain streams and rivulets to the beach, on which crowds of women are to be seen with wooden bowls, extracting the precious metal from the alluvial sand, and similar to what is going on up there when written upon to dry the ink. A letter obtained from Lord Malmesbury, the British Colonial Secretary, had gained for him the kindest reception at the British Consulate, by acting Consul Lieut. Lander.

There are quite a number of civilized people in Lagos and Yoruba, from Brazil, Sierra Leone, and even Congo people are pouring into the country of Africa, and from four to five thousand descendants of native Africans have returned to the land of their fathers. He trusted that great results would come from this manifest design and intention of Providence.

At Lagos twenty-three large ships were seen freighted with the produce of Africa—gold, ivory, palm-oil, and every kind of the cottons and cloths of Europe and America. The sons of Africa are as fond of fine cloths, and pay the most extravagant prices for them, and are as great dandies as you will see in Broadway. (Laughter.) At Lagos there is a fine bay, the wild bays one direction six months in the year, and in an opposite direction for the other six months, so that vessels can sail over the bar in perfect safety; coming out, however, they have what sailors call "to beat against the wind." What is wanted is a steamer to tow these vessels out, and African civilization and commerce will in good time effect this. Fine oysters are there in abundance; they taste like English oysters, not like those of America. Along the banks of the river, which is navigable for one hundred or ninety miles in the rainy season, are settlements of one hundred, one thousand, two thousand, up to seven thousand inhabitants, and those banks are well wooded with a timber called teak, something like oak; no insect ever attacks this wood; if an enterprising foreigner would transport a saw-mill thither, he would have a grand business. A great deal of iron is consumed, and from four to five dollars per hundred feet is paid for it, the method of sawing wood being a very tedious process. Abundance of game is found on both sides of the river; in short, there is every inducement for people to come and settle there. At Abeokuta they will find a simple, sincere, hearty people, not devoted to the slave trade, but to the great work of civilization. It is here that African civilization and Christianity should begin. There are four or five Southern missionaries there, who would rather than return to their early homes, and abandon their noble work.

The missionaries out there have a ridiculous custom of changing the expressive and poetical names of the country to such common-place ones as James, John, and such like, which is positively a detraction; and so far from the natives being half-civil or half-savage, basking in the sun, or slumbering in the shade, both males and females are becoming—many of them elegantly dressed. The lecturer then called attention to his own costume in support of his position. The Africans have a profound respect for cultivated intellect, and a high regard for a man much respected as a while, when civilized, and if they dislike you, they will let it appear with equal readiness, for there is no guile in them. Some of their kings and chiefs are really splendid specimens of humanity, and depend upon it, if a few of them could be got to walk up Broadway, niggerism would be at a premium. (Laughter.)

The Africans are not prone to laziness, but on the contrary, are ingenious and industrious. They make their own clothing, are adepts at embroidery, and are excellent agriculturists. The export of palm-oil and other staples from Lagos, in 1859, was a little more than twice as much as the entire export from Virginia, or in the proportion of five millions of dollars to two millions of dollars. The land, leather, have furnaces for smelting iron, manufacture brass, glass, soap, clay pipes, cloth, and many other things beside. The climate is not more unhealthy than that along the banks of the Mississippi, and the marsh and bilious fevers indigenous to both are easily subdued if promptly treated. It was the best place for a winter resort for Lagos. He could do better there than here, so far as making money is concerned. He could do better there than in the West Indies, where he was born—than in Central America, which he had tried. In Central Africa it is often found that one man is the Governor, Senate, Assembly, the Police, and sometimes executioner; so you see, my countrymen, there can be no such thing as a divided house; and slavery is universal—not exactly like the institution of this country, for the slaves there are often better off than their masters. The chief officers of the king are slaves; and describe to them slavery as it exists in the Southern States, they will exclaim, "For people like you they are better off than we are." You will find there no slaves exposed for sale, and no one who would regard for their fellow-men to expose them to sale like cattle.

The lecturer, advertising to the religious belief of the children of Africa, said they entertain the same idea of a Supreme Being that Christians do, although they do not worship him directly, but indirectly through one or another subordinate power or property of the Godhead. On the whole, he wished that all men would condone in their religion as the simple-minded and crude children of Africa. There would wrong, nor oppression, nor fraud, nor guile have existence here any more than there!

The lecturer abruptly, having spoken for more than two hours, and having said some of the audience out. An account of his travels in the press, and will appear in a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the printer can be procured. Some further time was spent in examining the specimens of African handicraft, which sufficiently attest the progress of that people in art and manufacture. The lecture was an interesting one, and would be more appreciated had it been out in two.

* If this statement is correct, it is probably owing to the British power, which has created out the slave-trade at Lagos. All travelers have represented the African nations as ever willing to sell slaves if they can find a purchaser.

THE "SUNBEAM" AND KROOMEN.—The Kroomen along the coast part of our coast have been recently so often discussed on board of vessels, and so often so forcibly carried off, that it was with difficulty that the *Niger Expedition* steamer, the *Sunbeam*, touching at N. A. a month ago, could obtain Kroomen for her service. These deceptions toward the Kroomen have been practiced by the French emigrant ships, and by regular slave-traders; they decoy the natives on board under the pretense of hiring them for the salubrious labor in landing down in the bights and rivers to the south coast, and then carry them off as regular slaves; several instances of this kind have occurred down on the Kroo coast.

It is to be regretted that the "Sunbeam" in order to obtain her supply of Kroomen, thought it fit to use the same method. The "glorious" *Sunbeam* on board, invite the Kroomen, make them drunk, and then carry them off. This is a burning disgrace upon the nationality of that vessel, and a disgrace on the

object and design of that very vessel as an explorer of heather. Africa, and consequently an introducer of light and civilization to Africa's dark shore.—*Liberia Herald*.

From the *Liberia Herald*.

SENTIMENT OF THE CONGOES.

We visited the receptacle a few days ago, and found the content recaptives engaged in singing a ditty in very mournful melody. We were quite anxious to learn what the sentiments were, as every time they came to a certain portion, which seemed to be the chorus, they would clap their hands and shake their heads, exhibiting a great deal of feeling. A friend of ours requested one of the old Congoes who came by the *Pons* to tell him the meaning of their song. The Congo readily gave a little! The translation in broken English, of which our friend has furnished the following edition:

Thus far we have come;
 But here we cannot stay;
 How we must go away.
 How we must go away,
 How we must go away,
 How we must go away.

Perhaps to a better land,
 Where we may all be free,
 This talk we do not hear,
 Because we do not know,
 Because we do not know,
 Because we do not know.

How good we do not find,
 How good we do not find,
 How good we do not find,
 How good we do not find,
 How good we do not find,
 How good we do not find.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 25, 1860.

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society: GENTLEMEN:—The Special Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the relations of the American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia, concerning recaptured Africans, and especially what action of the Board of Directors is necessary and proper under existing circumstances, have agreed to present the following report, and propose the accompanying resolution for adoption.

The interests of Liberia and the American Colonization Society are, in the judgment of the Committee, identical, in relation to recaptured Africans in all other respects. The safety, success, the commonwealth, and the wisest provision for the support and training to civilized habits of the recaptives, are to be sought.

By reference to the articles of agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New-York, on the 29th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from its date thereof, were to be binding both on the Society and the Republic, it appears that Article 4th provided that "recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support."

This agreement was ratified by the Congress of Liberia, by resolution of its Senate, bearing date the March 3d, 1849, with certain explanations to prevent subsequent misunderstanding, and to make more clear the meaning of Section 7 and 9 of Article 1st and Article 4th. The ratified treaty thus explained was received by this Society, and no objections were made to the proposed explanation. By the acquiescence of both parties, and by the action under the said explanation, of both parties, it might be fairly supposed that they were accepted by the Board, though no formal resolutions to that effect appear to have been adopted.

Ten years after the forming of this agreement, for the first time, a practical question arose as to the rights and relations of the parties under the said explanation. The Commissioners of the United States returned to Africa the recaptured Africans of the *Echo* in the Niagara, and landed them in the Republic of Liberia, under a contract with this Society to support them one year.

The question as to the relations between this Society and the Government of Liberia, in regard to this matter, was, at the session of the Board of Directors, held in January, 1859, referred to a Committee, consisting of the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, to report such proper mode of settling it.

In the absence of President Latrobe from the meeting in January last, no action was taken on the subject. By the numerous captures of slaves having been made since the Board adjourned, and landing in Liberia of some twenty-three hundred Africans, increased excitement has arisen in Liberia, accompanied by alarm for the future safety of the Republic, should the American cruisers continue to act with equal vigor, and land other cargoes.

By numerous letters recently received from President Benson and others, it is apparent that a decision on the whole subject ought no longer to be delayed. The Board of Directors, therefore, recommend for the adoption of this Board the following resolution:

Whereas, by a resolution of the Senate of Liberia, dated on the 3d of March, 1849, the agreement made between the Commissioners on the part of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, in the city of New-York, on the 29th of July, 1848, was ratified upon the explanation given by the said Commissioners, and set forth at length in said resolutions; and, Whereas, doubts have arisen whether the silent acquiescence of this Society in said explanation is a sufficient expression of concurrence on its part to give validity to said articles of agreement—therefore, to exclude all possibility of doubt, and to settle the matter, it is resolved:

Be it Resolved by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, That they hereby expressly concur in the explanations aforesaid, and do consent that the articles of agreement aforesaid shall have at all times the effect therein suggested.

We thus formally ratify the agreement as explained by the Senate of Liberia, and remove all doubts on the subject. In accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and to carry out its object, we also submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board:

Resolved, That this Society agree to transfer to the Liberian Government the execution of its contracts for one year's support of the recaptives which were made by this Society during the months of August and September, 1860, holding it bound, as proposed by President Benson, faithfully to fulfill all our obligations assumed in said contracts.

Resolved, That so long as it may be deemed expedient to land recaptured Africans in Liberia, and the Government of the United States desires to employ the agency of this Society in the care and support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, and it can be done in harmony with the Government of Liberia, this Society will continue to commit to that Government the execution of such contracts with the United States Government.

Resolved, That this Society does not desire to make a profit in the transaction of this work of humanity, whether as the agent of the United States Government, or as being the Liberian Government, and that, inasmuch as for a long period the youthful recaptives will require care, and be a source of expense to the Liberian Government, we recognize the justice of receiving and holding all money derived by the Government of the United States to their support, subject to the use and order of the authorities of Liberia, to be drawn by such person and on such

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THE RETURNING AFRICANS.

LETTER FROM THE SHIP CASTLEIN, OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY'S EXPEDITION.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Grand Cape Mount, Liberia, gives some interesting particulars of the voyage of the ship *Castlein*, which carried back to Africa 400 of the negroes who had been taken to Key West from captured slaves.

The writer says:
From the differences in words given to express the same thing, we have learned that there are portions of three tribes in our lot. These variations are not so marked as to prevent intercommunal

These Africans are smaller in frame, less muscular, and have more delicate hands and feet than the black race in the United States—circumstances which are doubtless attributable to the fact that they are unaccustomed to much labor in their own country. The color of the skin is peculiar in some, the hair being developed at the expense of the upper part, which renders the hair of the brows, and projects at the nostrils. To a greater or less extent, their teeth are prominent, and much stronger than those of the white man. Some have the upper front incisors filed down to a sharp point—outwards from the median line—leaving an aperture in the row like an inverted U, and others have both rows sharpened like saws—which gives the appearance of an old-fashioned rat trap. All bear marks of the tattoo, some upon the shoulders and breast, others upon the back, and many—the women especially—over the entire abdomen.

The majority of our party are boys between the ages of ten and fifteen years. They represent that their parents were killed in a sanguinary struggle with the tribe by whom their village was sacked.

We have the old woman taken in the first slave, who, as the papers stated, was sojourning to see four of her daughters among the number carried to Key West, in the third vessel. Two of them are, if we correctly understand, her nieces. They are all on board.

Two meals a day are served to the negroes on deck, at the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. The messes are divided into companies of ten each, and were to the unlucky wight who happens to get into the wrong pew—for he is summarily ejected. A principal article of the food is rice, which we consume in three or less than four days. In using spoons, they turn them bottom-upwards, and clean out the contents with their tongues. They have ravenous appetites, and when not under strict control, will fight over their food like wolves. Each individual is provided with a tin can and a cup, and every morning they march to the kitchen to receive their ration. Yams are the expensive food to obtain a double quantity, and some, after receiving their supply, will procure an empty can, and try to persuade the steward that they have not been served.

A death among them makes very little impression upon even the nearest relatives. They will crowd to the ship's side to see a body launched into its watery grave, and after gazing until it is no longer visible, turn away with the utmost indifference. There was one case in which a few tears were shed, though the impression caused with them. A dress or gown, belonging to a young girl who died suddenly, was torn into narrow strips, and all who could obtain pieces rolled them into cords, which were tied around their waists. Almost before the breeze leaves a dying man, the one nearest will take possession of his effects, and persistently assert that he bought them with food.

The principal man in this company—who acts as a general supervisor, and is especially useful in assisting with the proper use of their food—is a kroomen. The kroomen live upon the coast, are boatmen, and are employed in shipping slave cargoes. Francisco represents that he was engaged in this business, and after his work done his employer borrowed his person, and added him to the number destined for the Cuban market. He is an active, intelligent fellow, about 22 years of age, speaks a few words of English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is quick to apprehend an order, and is very obedient in his slave cargoes. Francisco represents that he was engaged in this business, and after his work done his employer borrowed his person, and added him to the number destined for the Cuban market. He is an active, intelligent fellow, about 22 years of age, speaks a few words of English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is quick to apprehend an order, and is very obedient in his slave cargoes.

On the 11th, one man choked another so severely that he died in a short time. The captain placed the offender in irons, with the intention of keeping him confined until we should reach our destination; but he was soon afterwards taken with colic, and died in a few days. On the 15th of the same month, six fellows were brought on board, who had been punished, having entered the forward hatch, which had been left open when the ship was under way. Two of the fellows were linked together by handcuffs, and fastened to the main-topmast runner; the others were united at the ankles—the fetters being too large

for their wrists—and chained to ringbolts on deck, where they passed the night. On the following morning, four more were added to the number, and the whole party bled with a cowhide. The black wells upon their backs bore ample testimony to the fact that no pain too cruel was too much for them. They were then set at work to hoist-stone the deck; three fellows who had received similar punishment being stationed, each on one of the masts, and excellent care was taken that they should be efficient drivers. The agent remonstrated with the captain against the severity of this treatment, but without effecting a change; the answer being, "You've got nothing to do with me. Two days of this ship, and I'll do what I please."

The ship *South Shore*, which sailed from New-York for Key West on the 19th of June, arrived at Monrovia on the 21st ult., and took aboard to discharge her passengers and cargo at Grand Cape Mount, sixty miles below the capital. She had lost more than one hundred of the Africans, and had only forty-five on board. The third ship, whose name I have not heard, will proceed to Simon, which is one hundred and ten miles still further down the coast.

During the fifty-seven days of the passage, we lost ninety-two of our four hundred, sixty-eight males and twenty-four females; the principal diseases being colic, dysentery, and fever, and scurvy. There were a few deaths from consumption and general dropsy.

Twenty per cent. of deaths is a large proportion, but the mortality was greater in the steamer *Nagara*, which, during the voyage of twenty days, lost seventy-one out of the two hundred and seventy-one shipped at Charleston.

SLAVE-TRADE AND NEGATIVES.

The fixed and well established policy of the Government of the United States since the year 1808, has been the suppression of the African slave-trade. From time to time statutes have been enacted to effectuate this object, and the harshest penalties have been prescribed against those who engage in this traffic. The courts find great difficulty in construing the laws, and the judges widely differ in their opinions and interpretations. The principal action of the justice of all sections of the country indicates that the penalties prescribed for violation of these laws are deemed altogether disproportionate to the heinousness of the offence, and therefore any technical defence is seized upon to reconcile them to finding verdicts of acquittal. Hence, no case has ever yet reached the Supreme Court, by which alone a settled conclusion could be given to these laws. Public policy demands a review of these laws, and a change which would render their provisions more practical, and therefore more efficient, would, in my judgment, be both wise and expedient.

But I desire more particularly to call your attention to that provision of the laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, which authorizes the President to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint to a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade by commanders of United States armed vessels; and also to the act of June 16, 1860, which authorizes the President to enter into a contract, with any person or persons, for the reception of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa.

During the last spring, three slaves, having on board 1432 Africans, were captured and brought into the port of Key West. These Africans were delivered to the United States Marshal of the Southern District of Florida, who furnished them with suitable and comfortable quarters for their temporary occupancy. With the least possible delay, contracts were entered into with the American Colonization Society for the transportation of these negroes to Liberia, and for their support for one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa. The said Society contracted to furnish vessels of the best class, and to be equipped, as provided in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March 3, 1855. Good clothing, food, medicine, and medical attendance were to be provided for said Africans on the voyage. The contract for their transportation was performed by the said Society, the material of the contract, amounting to \$14,000, was paid by the Government. The said Society, well provided, and with ample room, were provided, and the result is as follows: 1432 was the number received by the Marshal at Key West; while under his charge, 294 died, and the survivors, numbering 1138, were delivered to the agents of the Colonization Society, in the city of New-York, but as the said law allowed no discretion upon the subject, I caused them to be delivered into the charge of the Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia.

The expenses incurred by the Marshal in keeping these Africans for about six weeks, was \$4,498 00 for medicines and medical attendance, was \$27,650 92. The cost of transportation, for the purpose of the contract, amounted to \$14,000. The superintendent the fulfillment of the Agent of the Government to the said Society, for the purpose of the contract, amounted to \$14,000. The cost of supporting and providing them with clothing for one year, will amount to \$89,300, in the event that no further mortality shall occur among them.

During the month of August last, three young Africans, found on board the brigantine *Shore King*, with 619 Africans, were port of New-York, and delivered to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of that State. These boys were quick, sprightly, and promising. Numerous applications were made by citizens to have them bound out for a term of years as apprentices, and others proposing that they should be placed in the Colony of Oregon. In the city of New-York, but as the said law allowed no discretion upon the subject, I caused them to be delivered into the charge of the Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia.

On the 15th day of October last, this Department was advised, by a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, of the seizure of the brigantine *Shore King*, with 619 Africans, and also of the capture of the slave-ship *Eric*, with 891 Africans on board, and of their arrival at the port of Monrovia. These Africans, reduced by death to 1438, were delivered to the agent of the United States for Liberated Africans, in a state of food. At the time of the landing of these Africans, the agent of the United States was informed by the President of Liberia, that unless the Government of the United States should pay to the

Government of Liberia the same per capita consideration which had been allowed the Colonization Society for their maintenance for twelve months, he could not consent to receive them into his country. The Africans were landed, however, and the question was referred to our Government. Upon examination, it was United States to exert no authority in the President of the support of these people, and as the Colonization Society for the special treaty or agreement with that Government, allowing them to land and maintain in that country recaptured Africans, another contract was entered into with that Society for the support and clothing of these Africans for one year. To carry out this contract, the appropriation of \$148,800 will be required during this session of Congress.

The system established by the legislation of the last session of Congress, by which the officers of the armed vessels of the United States are authorized to land those negroes found on board captured slaves on the coast of Africa, is regarded as both proper and economical.

In order to carry out the policy of the Government for suppressing the African slave-trade, there is no reason or necessity for treating these unfortunate Africans, when brought within our jurisdiction, with cruelty and inhumanity, by the operation of a system which entails a heavy expense upon this Government. Embarked as they are by the United States to take care of themselves. In this condition, half civilized and half savage, they are much less capable of supporting themselves than if they were altogether savage. But the Government of Liberia, moved by a spirit of humanity, has been compelled to remedy the effects of the slave-trade, by sending them to the coast of Africa, at the end of twelve months, shall be bound to service for a term of seven years, to fit him for the duties of civilization.

Our system is productive of unmitigated cruelty to these unfortunate beings; but owing to the prejudice and distrust of our people, it is difficult to suggest a change which would be acceptable. All change, however, would be an improvement upon the present inhuman and costly system. The Marshal, into whose hands these Africans have been delivered, have performed a most arduous and disagreeable duty, with great efficiency and fidelity, but the law allows no compensation whatever for their services. This is unjust, and I hope the Congress will not hesitate to remedy this defect in the law, and will authorize this Department to make such payments as may be commensurate with the services rendered.

To provide a reasonable allowance, therefore, and to meet the necessary expenses arising from the prosecution of persons charged with violating the laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and also to enable the Government to pay the salaries of the officers of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered to the United States Marshal, or the agent appointed to receive recaptured Africans—an appropriation of \$750,000 will be required at the present session of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution, the Senate concurring, that when they adjourn to-morrow, it be to meet on the 15th of January.

Mr. ELLIOTT (Rep., Tenn.) moved to lay it on the table. It was tabled by three majorities.

The consideration of the Territorial business was postponed. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenditures for the year ending July, 1862.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether any officers connected with the surveyor general's office can be dispensed with.

The House went into Committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment, appropriating \$900,000 to carry out the law for the suppression of the African slave-trade.

Mr. Phelps (Dem., Mo.) was willing to vote for this appropriation, for the reason that Congress ought to make other provision for the care of these recaptured Africans, as the Government has already had in charge nearly 8000 recaptured Africans, and has only received \$27,000. Unless a speedy provision be made, in the name of Liberia he would be compelled to protest against any more recaptured Africans being landed on the Liberian coast.

Mr. Sherman said whatever may be the defect in the law, the appropriation is required to meet contracts. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ga.) remarked that paying Liberia liberally for the care of recaptured Africans was the effect of increasing the number of the recaptured, for the more captured the more money that Government gets. Therefore the Secretary of the Colonization Society does not care how many are recaptured from the coast of Africa.

Mr. Maynard (Am., Tenn.) said the slave-trade was not carried on between this country and the coast of Africa. He was not aware that a single cargo of slaves, except by the yacht *Wanderer*, was ever landed in the United States. The yacht was carried on between Africa and perhaps two or three provinces in the dominions of Spain, England, by her treaty with Spain, can, if she so choose, these ports to-morrow, or as early as her inclination prompts. England has, her trade extending all along the African coast, closing that part of the world to the slave-trade. But by her contrivance, not to say participation, of traffic is permitted to be carried on, while the United States Government, by treaty, is made from time to time to pay the cost of police on the coast to suppress the slave-trade, and nearly a million of dollars a year. This is an attitude in which the Government ought not to be placed, and it is one that Congress should take steps to obviate.

Mr. Fryer (Dem., Va.) would refuse to pay any more appropriations, unless there was a reform in this system of providing for the recaptured Africans, as the republic of Liberia is in the extremity of being swamped with the slave cannibals. He was for giving Liberia an opportunity of illustrating her capacity for self-government. He approved of the plan of Great Britain—namely, taking recaptured Africans into quasi apprenticeship.

Mr. Sherman explained that the appropriation asked for was to carry out an existing law, and was not a new one. It was not compulsory on Liberia to take care of recaptured Africans. He did not wish to be thus burdened, and can refuse to receive recaptured Africans, and the President can make a contract with any other party.

Mr. Burnett (Dem., Ky.) said that the law passed at the last session was not only inhuman, but cruel. It required recaptured Africans to be carried immediately back to the coast, and their mortality on shipboard was about fifty per centum. He was willing to vote money we actually owe and were pledged to pay. The only course our Government can pursue, is to appreciate such Africans, in Great Britain. The character of the negroes would thus be elevated, and an opportunity given to Christians and philanthropists to civilize them.

Mr. Crawford (Dem., Ga.) said that there was not a word in the act of 1819 which could be tortured into a construction for the support and maintenance of recaptured Africans for a year thereafter. If they were landed on our shores, there might be some propriety in sending them back. He did not believe there were a hundred men in Georgia in favor of receiving the African slave-trade. He would never vote a dollar for the support of Africans abroad, but would for their support and return to their own country.

Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ala.) inquired whether an amendment would be in order providing that whereas a slave is captured, the President be authorized to take the ship and crew and officers and crew allowed to go down with her. He was satisfied that Southern men would never be engaged in the slave-trade. He desired also to know whether he would be permitted to introduce an amendment to prevent our Northern friends from building ships and sending them out in their selfish traffic. Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ala.) occupied the chair, replied that it would be in order to move for a sinking fund to buy off the cupidity of Northern slave-traders, but not to sink crews. [Laughter.]

Mr. Baileys (Dem., Texas) was opposed to taxing the people to pay for civilizing and Christianizing negroes. They were brought to Florida through Yankee cupidity.

Mr. Clemen (Dem., Va.) desired to settle the question at once. The President (Dem., Va.) said that the President had the command of an existing law, for the support of these negroes in Africa, to the extent of \$900,000, and it was for us to say whether we should continue this act thus construed. He desired that the law authorize the President to maintain the negroes thus returned for one year, by which expenditure this large sum has been incurred.

John Cleburne (Dem., N. Y.) thought that the Africans sent to Liberia under the law should not be received there and left to perish. The law never contemplated such an outrage upon humanity.

Mr. Clemen contended that the law would bear no such construction as the President has given it.

Mr. Cochran, assuming, mentioned that the law of humanity required such a construction, and that Congress, at the last session, thus construed the law of 1819, when it authorized the President to feed and clothe them in Liberia. He opposed the introduction of the British apprenticeship system as more outrageous and objectionable than any other disposition that could be made of them. Nothing should be done to increase the number of Africans in this country. We do not want them as free apprentices or slaves. Let us do nothing to increase this species of population, calculated to bring about that "irrepressible conflict" between the races which has already given us so much trouble. He would vote against the appropriation required, and for more, if found necessary by the principles of humanity.

Mr. Reagan did not think it was right to put the support of these negroes on our Government. They should be delivered up to the agents of the Government from which the vessels sailed, and they should be compelled to maintain them.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Ohio) opposed the amendment of Mr. Reagan, which was to limit the appropriation to negroes taken from vessels bound to the United States only.

Mr. Reagan thought that the Government to which the vessels are bound should maintain the negroes.

Mr. Kunkel (Dem., Md.) maintained that it was manifest the present law was unconstitutional. He had not produced the suppression of the slave-trade. By the law passed last session, the burden on the Government has been increased.

Mr. Reagan's amendment was rejected, and the original one appropriating \$900,000, adopted.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Burnett moved to reduce the amount to \$450,000. Rejected, 47 yeas; 100, and the bill passed—*World*.

NO SLAVERY.

We promised, in our last number, to make known to the public the result of the investigation of the affair of the decoying of kroomen from our coast by foreign vessels. The investigation has been made, and has proved what we before stated—that another French vessel was mistaken for the Arabs. The name of this vessel is *Lamotte Piquet*. Your aide's not decoy kroomen, but hired for a year a dozen whom names have been handed us.

In the case of the *Subsheim*, it is proved that the master of the vessel hired, at Baddo, twenty-one "kroo boys," for the Niger expedition, and paid them a month's wages in advance. These boys were decoyed in the case of this vessel.

With both vessels mentioned there was the same proceeding that is employed by all other vessels that usually hire kroomen on our coast—which has been going for many years. Sufficient investigation has been made, and sufficient evidence taken to prove what we have asserted above.

There is, however, one feature that has always existed in the employing of kroomen on our coast—the employers neglect to obtain passports for them; this, with the fact that the two vessels above named were strange vessels, produced the suspicion before expressed. If the masters of vessels would obtain passports for their garrons taken beyond the limits of the Republic, they would not be the subjects of the suspicion that often follows them. There is another fact, too, that is known to many, that almost every kroomen of importance has his "boys," and he hires these "boys" to whomsoever he will, generally without consulting the choice of the hired. This privilege arises from the relation of father and son, or patron and client, and it is one which has been exercised from time "beyond the memory of our fathers." Hence we do not doubt that in the case of the vessels named, some of the "boys" were unwilling to go. It is earnestly desired, and will be speedily expected by the authorities of this Republic, that all vessels procuring kroomen within the jurisdiction of Liberia, on the future, be made to give up the names of the same, to labor down the coast, and beyond the limits and obtain passports from the authorities according to law. Failure to do which is a palpable violation of the laws of this Republic.—*Liberia Herald*.

Just magnificent, one of these things that's just

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BURTON'S AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

On the approach of winter, the Atlantic begins to think about making a "winter vacation" for the "winter day." The passengers then leave their ships early in the morning, often without food, which has now become scarce, and labor till a little after noon, when they return home, and find a hearty repast prepared by the wife or the female slave. During the afternoon, they return to their work, and sometimes, when the rains are near, they are assisted by the women. Towards sunset, they all find their way to a body, laden with their implements of cultivation, and singing a sort of African "Sweet Home." In a simple and pleasing melody. On bright, moonlight evenings, a furious drumming and a drowsy chorus summon the maidens to come out of their huts and enjoy the spectacle of a dance. The men and women, seldom dance together, and their style of exhibition is remarkable for its intensity. At no other time does the coast African look so serious and so full of earnest purpose. Their music is of the humblest character. Through excellent timists, and not without an ear for melody, they are content with the simplest combination of sounds. With no creative musical talent, they take the highest delight in harmony. The husband accompanies his paddle, the porter his pole, and the housewife her task, with song. For long hours at night, the peasants will sit in a ring, repeating, with unwearied zeal, the same few notes and the same unmeaning line. The musical instruments are all of foreign invention, imported from Madagascar and various other regions. The drum is the greatest favorite with the Africans. It is used as the alarm of war, the promise of mirth, and the cure of disease. Without drumming, his life would indeed be a blank.

Marriage with this people is a mere matter of buying and selling. A man must marry because it is necessary to his comfort, and hence the woman becomes a marketable commodity. The father sells her for the highest price he can get, either to the squire or many cows, clothes, and brass-wire bracelets as he can afford. She thus forms a part of the live stock of the buyer, who may sell her at a profit; or, if she be taken from him by another man, he recovers what would be her current price in the slave-market. The benefit to be derived from the father's sale is, that he becomes the proprietor of a man, a Polygamist, and the chief price themselves on the number of their wives, which varies from twelve to three hundred. It is no disgrace for an unmarried woman to become the mother of a family, though after marriage the wife is held to stricter account. Divorce is easily effected by turning the wife out of doors, and she is then free to become the property of another man. There is nothing that can be done to prevent the sale of a man, a woman, or a child, and the children, and when they are all gone, he will sell himself without shame. The practice of slavery, besides demoralizing and brutalizing the race, is an effectual preventive to increase of population and progress toward civilization, leading to border wars and intestine dissension. Slaves are the common subject of four and forty. The practice of kidnapping is an inveterate custom; the inhabitants of the land have thus become vengeful to one another; their only ambition is to dispossess and destroy; and the blow thus dealt to a thinly populated country strikes at the very root of progress and prosperity. The slaves rarely in thralldom the savage traits which distinguish both the people of America and of Africa. He is always clumsy, dirty, and careless. He will never labor, except on compulsion. Even the inducement of a stick cannot make him continue his exertions for any length of time. However well he may begin, he soon tires of his task. His first impulse, like that of the ass, is not to obey. He is bound to deceive, for his slave is always half-dead. He steals his master's property. The slave is always half-dead. Whatever clothes he obtains from his master are pawned or sold in the bazaar. He pilfers almost openly for the means of gratifying his love of debauchery. As regards the female slave, in the opinion of Capt. Burton, the less said about them the better. They are equally deficient in modesty and decorum, and in grace and beauty.

The commerce of East Africa presents some points of interest. The principal imports are domestic and piece goods, plain and unbleached cotton cloths, beads and brass wire. The minor items for the native population are prints, colored cloths, Indian and Arabian broadcloth, calicoes, cane, iron ware, knives and needles, iron and copper wire for ornaments, and in some regions, wreaths and amulets. A small trade chiefly confined to the Arabs, is done in provisions, spices, drugs and other luxuries. From Abyssinia to the Mozambique, the markets are supplied with American unbleached shirting and sheetings. The bead trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Banyan capitalists.

The most important article of export from the Zanzibar coast is coral, and from the interior, ivory. The minor items are hippopotamus' teeth, rhinoceros' horns, cattle, skins, hides and horns, the cereals, tannin, and cowries. Cotton is indigenous to the more fertile regions of eastern as well as of western Africa. Spoilmen from Port Natal and from Angola promise the future of cotton cultivation in the interior. The cotton is a large, medium-staple cotton of America. On the line between Zanzibar and the Tanganyika lake, the shrub grows almost wild. Cotton flourishes luxuriantly in the black earth rich with decayed vegetation, and on the red clays of the coast region, where water underlies the surface. These almost virgin soils are peculiarly fitted for the development of the plant, and may be made to bear enormous crops.

Tobacco grows plentifully in the fertile regions of east Africa. It is planted at the end of the rains, and is harvested in October. Usually it is simply dried in the sun, without the process of cooking and sweating. The people are not so fastidious as to reject the lower or coarser leaves, but they are content with the earthy places. It is kneaded into little circular cakes, which are neatly packed in plantain leaves for exportation.

The other articles exported from the coast of Zanzibar, are beewax and honey, tortoise-shell, ambergris, ghee, sugar cane, the wild arrowroot, gums, and fibrous substances. Much is to be hoped from the extension of commerce with these fruitful regions. The merchant will greatly help the regeneration of the

country by the improvement of her resources. In this way civilization will gradually be introduced; new wants and new interests will be created; and Africa raised to her appropriate place among the nations of the world.

GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

We reproduce from the *Liberia Herald* the great portion of a very interesting account furnished by the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, of a visit made by him in the month of July last to Grand Bassa County, Liberia.

THE TRIP.—On the 3d of July, about one o'clock, P. M., we left Monrovia Road, Monrovia, in the English brig *Eliza Cory*, intending to make a coastwise trip; but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the limited accommodations of the ship, and the unmerciful treatment accorded by Neptune, we concluded that it was best to avail ourselves of the shelter and comfort afforded by the first landing place.

THE ARRIVAL.—On the 4th of July, at 11 A. M., after an extremely rough passage, we were anchored at Buchanan. The city presented an improved appearance. Nine years ago, when we first saw the place, it was not the most charming scene we had ever witnessed. By one of the principles of association—not similarity—it suggested to us an Elysium. The houses were small, scattered, and dilapidated; but the style of building now seen is quite different. The buildings are large, better ventilated, and present an appearance as to architectural proportions far more engaging. The most prominent, and, perhaps, the finest building in the settlement, is the one owned and occupied by Dr. J. S. Smith, standing on the front street, and seen at a considerable distance at sea. Next in importance, we must reckon that owned by Mr. Edward Lee. There are others of great commodiousness and beauty.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The most attractive and interesting of the churches at Buchanan is the Methodist church. This splendid edifice erected at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars, was built by the united efforts of the citizens of Buchanan. It shows a public spirit which reflects great credit upon the people. It is without doubt the best constructed and most thoroughly finished church of its size that we have seen in Liberia.

HERRING'S MANUFACTORY.—We were very anxious to see the machinery of Judge Herring for manufacturing oil from the kernel of the palm-ut. The Judge has devoted years of labor, and large amounts of money to the development of his idea of the possibility of manufacturing from the palm-tree oil of better quality and more profitable than the palm-oil; but he has not as yet realized the idea, so far as the profit is concerned. He has used various agencies to diminish the labor of breaking the stone and getting at the kernel—from the most complex to the most simple mechanical process, by which he has exhibited considerable knowledge of mechanics. In view, however, of the meagreness of results thus far, it hardly comes up to the utilitarian idea of progress. Judge Herring deserves great credit for his remarkable ingenuity, and above all, for his indomitable perseverance; but while nature has bestowed upon him a large amount of perseverance, and no doubt, other, and superior talents, he has not enjoyed the opportunity of developing those higher and rarer gifts without which industry labors in vain to produce a marked and enduring impression upon any age and country. Yet we must all admit that by his zeal and industry, the Judge has overcome numerous obstacles, for which he should be held up as an example to the youth of Liberia.

PRESIDENT BENSON'S FARM.—We next visited the coffee farm of President Benson, now under the superintendency of a gentleman who from his conversations with us were preserved of the well fitted for purposes of oversight. But it is impossible for him, with his want of experience in the culture of coffee, and with his limited assistance, to do much toward keeping from depreciation a farm of such extent; for in reply to the query—What is the extent of this farm? he said with great earnestness, "as much as I can make an impression." "If you take the circumference all around it, it is from thirty to forty acres." The farm is enclosed by a beautiful hedge of palm-trees. The absence of Mr. Benson has sadly interfered with the prosperity of the place. The pecuniary interests of his Excellency are very far from being enhanced by his services to the country as President. He will not be the wealthiest man in the world when he retires from public life.

BONNAN'S MONUMENT.—This monument occupies a beautiful site at the junction of the St. John's and Bonson rivers. We approached this memorial of a brave, virtuous, and most accomplished statesman, with feelings of reverence. Shrouded by large and stately trees, amid which, on account of their impressive solitude, one loves to linger, it is certainly a suitable place for the repose of the great dead. Considering the eminent services of Gov. Buchanan to Liberia, his memory richly deserves such a tribute.

TRADE.—The county of Grand Bassa, it is well known, embraces the great palm-oil and sassafras country. The last season was the most favorable that has ever been witnessed. Palm-oil literally flowed like water. From the city of Buchanan alone, it is estimated that over two hundred thousand gallons were shipped in the course of four months. Very little is attended to by the citizens of Buchanan and its environs, besides the trade in the sassafras and the palm-oil. Several of the native trading, of course, cause great competition—every one being anxious to place himself immediately in the route of the native traffickers. This subjects the merchants to the expense and trouble of having factories at various points in the interior in contact with the original producers of the articles of trade. While no man may appear inconsistent, it is equally tedious of developing the trade by inducing and enabling the natives to produce more than they would, if they were obliged, as formerly, to travel several miles to find a market. Their time and labor are saved to their manufacture.

RELIGION.—This settlement, lying opposite the city of Buchanan, at the junction of the Mochlin and St. John's rivers, is a beautiful situation. But for the last few years its progress has been backward. It has attained a remarkable growth in business. Two reasons may be assigned for this: 1st. Several of the leading citizens have died. 2dly. A number of the former inhabitants have removed and settled a few miles further up the beach, where they have founded a new settlement, which they have christened "New Series." Whether this name was adopted for the sake of euphony, or for peculiar and interesting reasons, we are not told; but we are sure that the new settlement, as no one could tell us—the people, however, have been doing well. Every one seems to be afflicted with the propensity of the natives to produce more than they would, if they were obliged, as formerly, to travel several miles to find a market. Their time and labor are saved to their manufacture.

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miles from the sea. The inhabitants are few in number, and settled at considerable intervals from each other. The place in consequence presents rather a wild and dreary appearance. The Baptists have a fine church edifice erected by their own efforts, and a flourishing week and Sabbath-school. The minister of the settlement, a young man of cheerful character, deserves encouragement and aid in the various capacities of preacher, lawyer, doctor, etc., etc. In his library we saw books on law and medicine, besides theological works. Side by side with Fuller's works stood Peters' Digest of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. The ministers in these parts of Liberia are compelled to be men of great versatility of acquirement; their studies must be diversified. What they lose in depth is made up in extent of surface. In the library of another preacher we saw Dr. Theology standing with Kinne's Law Compendium.

VONBRUNN.—We crossed the river and visited Mr. Jacob Vonbrunn at his "village." He has a fine and comfortable building, standing on a beautiful eminence, and seen at a considerable distance down the river. On his premises, not far from his residence, is situated a native town, consisting of some thirty thatched huts, with about eighty or a hundred inhabitants, entirely under his instruction and influence. He seems to have remarkable love for his laborers, and is evidently doing a great and good work. His influence is not confined to the natives immediately around him, but is extending through them to the interior for a great distance. While we were present, a man arrived, having traveled for one hundred miles from the interior, to lay some matter before Mr. Vonbrunn, to obtain his interference. Mr. Vonbrunn informed us that there is quite an interesting state of things among the natives in the Bassa country. "If we only had faithful laborers," said he with great emphasis, "we might every day have something new to tell of the wonderful works of God among this people."

FISHTOWN.—This settlement is situated about three miles south of Buchanan, on the beach. It is not much more advanced than it was nine years ago.

PALE GROVE.—About a mile above Fishtown stands the Episcopal Mission station, called Pale Grove, from the numerous palm trees on the premises. The dwelling-house, a two-story building, stands back a little from the beach, peeping through a beautiful cluster of palm-trees. The present occupant, Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, displays considerable taste in ornamenting the yard with flowers, etc., though he informed us that this year he has paid less attention to the ornamental than to the useful, having cultivated more of potatoes and cabbages than of rose and geranium. Mr. Thompson keeps a daily school at this station, and preaches at Buchanan and Fishtown every Sabbath.

CONCLUSION.—We conclude, upon the whole, that the county of Grand Bassa is decidedly progressing. It is, perhaps, better prepared to take care of itself in a pecuniary point of view than any other county in Liberia. Fitting that one of our High Schools was not established in that county! It is, we should think, better adapted for the formation of interior settlements, and to be the great spring of interior missionary operations, than any other portion of the Republic. The elevated lands are not at a great distance from the rivers. The native population is large and easily accessible, and the country teems abundantly with the great articles of foreign commerce. It is to be hoped that this county will be soon covered with the Christian churches, and that in the formation of interior settlements, and in the establishment of interior missions.

RESULTS OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

A DEPUTATION was lately sent to the West Indies by the English Baptist Missionary Society, to report upon the condition of the people and the missionary work. The deputation met the Committee in London, Oct. 11, 1860, and gave some account of the state of things in Jamaica.

On the results of emancipation, they thus speak: "It is success beyond all calculation, and the results will encourage the ardent efforts of the friends of Africa."

As to the religious condition of the churches and people, they report:

"It was not possible to be otherwise than grateful to God for the extent and influence of religious knowledge in all parts of the island. The churches are everywhere, and the people are in a state of religious fervor, and the results will encourage the ardent efforts of the friends of Africa." "As to the religious condition of the churches and people, they report: "It was not possible to be otherwise than grateful to God for the extent and influence of religious knowledge in all parts of the island. The churches are everywhere, and the people are in a state of religious fervor, and the results will encourage the ardent efforts of the friends of Africa."

The *Catholic Institution* was mainly designed for the training of a native pastorate. It is now associated with a normal school the pupils of which are members of churches, and a flourishing day-school is under the superintendence of the tutors and pupils of the normal school. From the theological schools a number of efficient native pastors have gone forth, and are now laboring with great acceptances.

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NEW-YORK, MARCH, 1861.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We give, from the *African Repository* of February, the proceedings of this Society, at its forty-fourth annual meeting, January 15th, 1861, and the able addresses delivered by its President, the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, and Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington.

The sad but striking fact manifested in that meeting was, that it had no representative from Virginia and Kentucky, to indicate a continued interest in the Society's great work of securing an attractive and prosperous home for the free colored man, who, disfranchised on account of his color, in their borders, can yet find every political and social right in Liberia, while he forms a power to protect Africa against piratical slave-trading, and provides a safe asylum for the poor victims of that trade who may be captured by our navy, and who cannot be restored to their own tribes, nor find a desirable home in the United States. Once it was not so. Once a Baileys, Washington, and a Henry Clay—as representatives of a large proportion of their fellow-citizens—gave it their hearty and eloquent support. The Society has not changed. Alas, that others have!

We cannot doubt that when the present conflict for political power has passed, and the public passions shall subside, the Colonization cause will regain its former hold of public favor, and eventually accomplish the highest good of America and for Africa.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON.

The Legislature of Liberia convened in annual session at Monrovia, December 3, 1860, and received from President Benson his Sixth Annual Message. Unless reflected at the election next May, this will be the last Annual Message of this able and successful President of Liberia.

His predecessor, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, was elected for four successive biennial terms to this office, making a term of eight years, precisely the term of the first five Southern Presidents of our American Union.

Mr. Benson succeeded Mr. Roberts as President of Liberia, and is now closing his third biennial term, making his sixth year. Should he be elected again, his term of service will be eight years.

Mr. Benson is from Bassa county, and as Messurado county is the Virginia of Liberia, and considered rather avaricious of honors and offices, there will probably be a struggle to have the next President from that county.

We have ventured, by breaking up the Message into sections the more easily to direct the attention of our friends to the portions of the Message to them most interesting. We consider it all good, and highly creditable to the Republic of Liberia.

REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL.

By the politeness of Dr. Charles Dunbar, merchant of Liberia, we have received a pamphlet copy of an interesting letter addressed to him by Rev. Alexander Crummell, now for some years a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, setting forth very clearly the claims which Africa has upon the free colored people of the United States for efforts to Christianize and civilize her millions. While this is the great argument, Mr. Crummell does so clearly set forth the increasing value of the commerce of Africa and the pecuniary and political advantages to be secured by emigration. Mr. Crummell does not advocate Colonization, but Christian and individual enterprise. We have marked several passages for our present number, but have only room for his statistics of African productions and commerce.

LIBERIA AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SOCIETY.

We are indebted to the politeness of G. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, for a prospectus of a proposed company to bear the title of the Liberia Agricultural Implement Society. It is designed by it to insure at a moderate cost a supply of sugar-mills, coffee-hullers, cotton-gins, &c., etc., as well as ordinary implements for farming, to every settler of Liberia.

The idea has the cordial endorsement of distinguished friends of Liberia, whose letters accompany the plan. Among these, we observe the names of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society; H. M. Schiefelin, of New-York; William Greig, Esq., of Baltimore; and Benjamin Coates, of Philadelphia.

We hope the plan will be as cordially received and adopted in Liberia.

EMIGRATION OF FREE COLORED PEOPLE.

This desire to secure a supply of cotton not dependent on a single market, seems to have had a rapid development in Europe, since the possibility of an interruption in the supply from the Southern States has been so seriously apprehended.

Chinese labor in Australia, industrial development in various portions of tropical Africa, free colored labor in Jamaica, are considered as possible resources. Our more intelligent free colored population are in a measure awakening to the possibility in this direction of bettering their own condition and aiding in this effort, to which they are prompted in the hope thereby to render slavery less desirable, and possibly conduce to its more speedy abandonment.

We look upon this movement of the free colored population as an indication that they are becoming more self-reliant and laudably ambitious, and hail it as a good sign of future enterprise. They have not, indeed, yet recovered from the hostility so long and carefully instilled into their minds against Colonization, and therefore have not been able to appreciate the pre-eminent privileges presented by Liberia; but this will soon be cured, now that they enlarge the scope of their vision.

In her perfect republican form of government, in her well-considered code of laws, in her possession of the English language and Protestant form of Christianity, and in her high standard of moral regard for the Sabbath and the marriage relation, Liberia is so immeasurably in advance of Hayti or Jamaica, as almost to forbid comparison.

We anticipate, therefore, that the tendency of the emigrating current now so strong toward Hayti, will in a brief period be changed for Africa, and especially for Liberia.

As to cotton-raising, Africa presents all the elements of the largest success, only needing proper machinery for clearing, and intelligent capital to direct.

A prolific soil, abundant rains, perennial plants, and laborers by millions, invite enterprising men to that vast continent, with assurances of success.

The industry thus developed will aid efficiently the process of Christian civilization, and hasten the day when the fetich and the devil-tree, and the witchcraft murders shall cease to afflict the land.

We heartily rejoice, therefore, at these signs of awakening enterprise, whether the emigrants select as a field of labor Yoruba, Sierra-Leone, Liberia, or even Hayti.

LIBEL OF LIBERIA.

AGAIN, the recaptured negro by the cruiser of any nation, in a humane point of view, is infinitely worse off than if permitted to pursue his original destination. This fact is patent to those who are acquainted with the subject.

If taken by an American cruiser, he is sent, at a large expense, to the Government of Liberia, and his destiny is inevitable starvation, or perpetual slavery to a strange and barbarous tribe.

He might better be landed in Arabia. If taken by a Spanish cruiser, he is turned over to the tender mercies of a soldier overseer, to work upon the public works, without pay, with scanty food, and no clothing; but with the philanthropic title of "emancipated," he labors unceasingly under the lash for "the public good, as one entirely without hope."

The proceeding extract from the *Evening Post* of February 8th, is taken from a communication professing to expose the slave-trade, but which seems to us rather calculated to point out the way to lucrative trade, and tempt thousands of the unprincipled and adventurous to engage in it.

The port extracted above was so flagrantly untrue and unjust, that we wrote a reply, to show the unfairness of the writer, and the injustice he had done. The article was, after some days, cut down, and a small portion published.

The gist of the allegation is, that "inevitable starvation or perpetual slavery is the destiny of recapitulated sent to Liberia." The writer was either ignorant of all the facts, or he was not. If ignorant, he is inexcusable for this bold and flippant libel. If not ignorant, he is guilty of most audacious falsehood.

We challenge him to furnish a single fact or particle of evidence to sustain his malicious slander. It is a lie out of the whole cloth, and we wonder that so respectable a paper as the *New-York Evening Post* should have given currency to such statements.

But let us look at the enormity of these statements in detail: The writer asserts unlimitedly, that "the recaptured negro by the cruiser of any nation, is worse off than if permitted to pursue his original destination." monstrous! had the writer been employed and paid by the slave-traders, whose business he seems to be so intimately conversant with, he could not have made a better plea to have us withdraw our cruisers, and give full scope to the desperadoes and villains of all the world. Did he not know that 60,000 of these recapitulated are now inhabitants of British Sierra Leone? Did he not know that they had always been well fed, and clothed, and housed by British bounty; that 8000 of their children attend the schools; that forty churches have been built for and by them; that many of them are wealthy merchants, and thousands members of Christian churches? Did he not know that over three-thousand of the Egbas recapitulated had returned from Sierra Leone to their own country, introducing churches and schools, and the culture of cotton? Did he not know that they were every one free, and possessing, mostly, their own little cottages and fields? And knowing this, how did he dare to assert that they were worse off than if they had not been recaptured, but pursued their voyage to Cuba and slavery? One can scarcely credit that such a sentiment could have been written, but by an agent and friend of the slave-traders, seeking to disguise his character by pretended revelations of that infamous traffic.

If, as this writer says, all this is "patent," why has not the fact been shown during the last forty years? He knows it is not "patent." He knows there is no foundation for his calumny. Liberia, before the last session, had received about 1200 recapitulated, and they are now as freshmen in her towns, and villages, and schools, and churches. Not one was ever reduced to slavery. Who is this calumniator? Let us have his name.

REV. THEODORE BOURNE—AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

The *London American* of January 30 contains the following notice of the former Secretary of the African Civilization Society: "Rev. T. Bourne has received a vote of thanks from the African Aid Society, for services he has rendered to African civilization, and several influential noblemen and gentlemen interested in the work, have proposed to present Mr. Bourne with a fitting testimonial."

The manner in which the Civilization Society was met by the Manchester Cotton men always surprised us. To reject a movement conducted by the spontaneous action of free colored men of the United States—and form a Society of their own, relying chiefly for emigrants on the fugitive slaves in Canada—seems very unwise. Of course, having both societies before them, it was competent for them to choose, and they have made their choice. We presume the "testimonial" is intended to soothe Mr. Bourne, under the disappointment he must feel, and perhaps to compensate him in some small measure for his outlay of time and money, while advocating a scheme woe to Great Britain, if efficiently aided, untold millions. We opine that Mr. Bourne will return to America a wiser man; and probably convinced that all the past hostility to Liberia and Colonization has been a mistake. Truth grows brighter by the lapse of time.

STORE SHIP RELIEF, FOR AFRICA.

The United States storeship *Relief*, for the coast of Africa, having been delayed, that some officers and men to fill vacancies for the squadron might be accommodated with a passage, sailed from the port of New-York, February 4th. She is expected to touch at Cape de Verde Islands and Monrovia.

In the bark *Cordelia*, which sailed from Baltimore near the middle of February, a large amount of supplies for support of the *three thousand recapitulated*, were shipped to the care of the Government of Liberia, by the American Colonization Society.

The brig *Sommers*, of Boston, was to sail from Boston about the 25th of February, taking as a return passenger C. L. de Randamie, a successful Liberia merchant.

PASSENGERS FROM LIBERIA PER BARK MENDE.

J. D. JOHNSON, Esq., and Dr. Charles B. Dunbar, of Monrovia; Mrs. M. M. Clark and son, of Monrovia; Mr. Mary Adams, of Wesley; Mr. W. W. Peacher, of Careyburgh; Peachey Hersey, of Belize, and four children; Horace Hawley, engineer on the *Seth Grosvenor*; eight colored seamen who accompanied the recapitulated from Key West.

COMMERCIAL WEALTH OF LIBERIA.

Rev. Alexander Crummell's Letter.

AFRICA is as rich in resources as India is; not as yet as valuable in products, because she is more unenlightened, and has a less skillful population. But so far as it respects mineral and vegetable capacity, there seems to me but little, if any doubt that Africa more than rivals the most productive lands on the globe.

Let me set before you, though briefly, some of the valuable articles of west African trade. I must remind you, however, of three things: first, that the soil, the rocks, and the flora of Africa have not had the advantage of scientific scrutiny, and as a consequence, but little is known as yet of her real wealth and wealth in these respects. Second, that west African trade is not only a nascent state—that it comes from but a slight fringe of the coast, while the richer interior, as yet, but a reluctant hold upon the vast and various treasures it possesses. And third, that such is the mysterious secrecy American and English houses retain and enjoy upon this subject, that even approximation to the facts of the case is remote and distant.

The following table is an attempt to classify valuable products and articles of present trade. Nearly every article mentioned has come under my own personal inspection; the exceptions are not over a dozen and a half.

Notes.	Dyes and Dyewoods.	Gums and Waxes.	Animals.
Palm Nut.	Cannwood.	Beeswax.	Oxen.
Ground Nut.	Barwood.	Grove Tree.	Sheep.
Cocoa Nut.	Indigo.	India Rubber.	Hogs.
Cold Nut.	Christmas nut.	Goats.	Cattle.
Castor Nut.	And divers other colors, blue, red, yellow, and brown.	Sesameel.	Fowls.
Okra.			Ducks.
Bullock.			Pigeons.
Sheep.			Vegetables.
Deer.			Yams.
Monkey.			Okra.
Leopard.			Potatoes.
Gazelle.			Tan yab.
Squirrel.			
Bacon.			
Lion.			
Timber.	Minerals.	Special articles connected with trade and domestic use.	Fish.
Teak.	Iron.	Sugar-Cane.	Mackerel.
Ebony.	Copper.	Coffee.	Mango P'ch.
Agave Vine.	Gold.	Pepper.	Cassia.
Brinswood.		Cotton.	Herring.
Rosewood.		Tobacco.	Mallet.
Walnut.			Okra.
Hickory.			Pureh.
Oak.			Fish.
Unsh.			Cond.
Mangrove.			Okra.
			Oysters.

I cannot dismiss these tables without a few remarks relative to some few prominent items they enumerate; I mean the palm and oil, cotton, Indian corn, and sugar-cane.

Palm Oil.—This article, more than any other west African product, shows the rapidity with which legitimate commerce has sprung up on the coast of Africa. A few years ago palm oil

was an insignificant item in the coast trade. Now it is an article which commands whole fleets of sailing-vessels, and the auxiliary aid of steamers, and affects most powerfully the commerce of England, France, and the United States.

A copy several items pertaining to this export from a report of a former acquaintance and correspondent, the late Mr. Consul Campbell, of Lagos. The report, as will be seen, includes several other items besides palm oil, and it refers exclusively to Lagos.

SHIPPED FROM LAGOS DURING 1857.

18,007 casks of Palm Oil,	4,942 tons,	Value,
1,053 Elephant Tusks,	24,118 lbs.,	\$22,380
868 bales of Cotton,	114,848 lbs.,	4,220
		3,490
50,000 native Cotton Cloths,		230,200
		25,000
Total value of exports from Lagos,		\$255,200

Palm Oil—

From the Benin River,	2,650 tons,
" Palma,	3,250 "
" Badagry,	1,250 "
" Porto Novo, Appi, Vista, etc.,	4,500 "
" Whydah,	2,500 "
" Agny and neighbor's ports,	2,800 "
	10,850 tons, \$732,600

160,000 country Cloths of native manufacture (from above ports), 75,000

Of the above productions there was shipped from Lagos in the year—

	1855.	1857.	Increase.
Palm Oil,	3,884 tons,	4,942 tons,	1,058 tons.
Ivory,	16,057 lbs.,	24,118 lbs.,	8,061 lbs.
Cotton,	34,011 lbs.,	114,848 lbs.,	81,837 lbs.

Palm Oil from other ports—

	1855.	1857.	Increase.
Benin River,	2,500 tons,	2,650 tons,	150 "
Palma,	2,250 "	3,250 "	1,000 "
Badagry,	1,250 "	1,250 "	0 "
Porto Novo, etc.,	4,000 "	4,500 "	500 "
Whydah,	2,500 "	2,500 "	0 "
Agny, etc.,	1,800 "	2,800 "	1,000 "
	14,800 tons,	16,650 tons,	1,850 "
From Lagos,	3,884 "	4,942 "	1,058 "
Total shipment in 1857,		21,592 tons,	3,408 tons

The export of Oil and Nuts from Sierra Leone, is as follows:

PALM OIL EXPORTED FROM SIERRA LEONE DURING THE YEAR.

1850,	295,092 gallons,
1851,	315,577 "
1852,	307,998 "
1853,	318,438 "
1854,	304,406 "
1855,	304,414 "
1856,	368,240 "
Total,	2,118,985 gallons, equal to 6,855 tons.

Custom House, Sierra Leone, 18th February, 1857.

PORT OF FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

QUANTITY OF FRESH PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM THE COLONY, AS FOLLOWS, viz:

1850,	4,096 bushels,
1851,	3,925 "
1852,	46,737 "
1853,	29,609 "
1854,	25,399 "
1855,	65,386 "
1856,	90,282 "
Total,	264,516 bushels, equal to 6,612 tons.

Customs, Sierra Leone, 18th February, 1857.

I have no reliable information of the amount of oil exported at the present; but I do not think I shall be far from the point of accuracy, if I put it down at 60,000 tons, which, at the probable value of 44s per ton, equals 2,640,000.

COTTON.—Next to palm oil, cotton is now commanding more attention than any other article. The interesting fact with regard to this staple is, that it excites as much interest in Africa as it does in England and America. There are few things in the history of trade more important, more interesting, morally as well as commercially, than the impetus which has recently been given to the growth of cotton.

In 185—, Mr. Consul Campbell made a statement of the probable amount of cotton exported from west Africa. I have relied upon my memory for the items of that statement; and, I mistake not, he stated that the people of Abbeokuta exported nearly 200,000 country cloths annually. These cloths are purchased for transportation to Brazil, where there are thousands of African slaves who still dress in the same style as when at their homes. He supposed that full 200,000 country cloths were manufactured for home use, which would make the probable number manufactured in Africa, 400,000; and he calculated that the country cloths of the country, cloth; and 400,000 multiplied by 2s, equals 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton manufactured by the natives of interior Africa, in one locality—that is, Yoruba. Doubtless as much more is allowed to grow and run to waste, unused.

Now these facts, to a partial extent, were well known in Liberia, for our merchants are accustomed to purchasing "country cloths" as they are called, and sell them to foreign traders; but Consul Campbell's statements far exceed any realities we have ever thought of, and show that interior Africa is as great a field for the production of cotton, as America or India.

SUGAR-CANE.—To what extent west Africa is to become a sugar-producing country, it is difficult to conjecture. Many, however, have grave doubts whether this will ever be the case, for any one part, I have no misgivings upon the point—that its capability of becoming a great sugar-producing country. The natives grow it in all the country about Cape Palmas, and frequently bring cane to the American settlements for sale.

With some small encouragement, and a little stimulus, it could easily be made a staple here. My opinions have been strengthened by one of our countrymen, who has been on a recent mission tour. I found cane but little inferior to that grown on the St. Paul's river, growing in nearly all the towns and villages through which I passed, forty, fifty, and sixty miles in the interior. On inquiry, I learned that it is grown by the natives in the interior, two hundred miles back. Dr. Livingstone, in his journal, states a fact concerning the natives in south Africa.

What a germ here we have for systematic labor, plodding industry, the proper direction of the acquisition principle, and thereby, of civilization and Christianity, if only a company of right-minded men were settled on the Canals, prepared for the production of sugar, willing to stimulate national energy, and, at the same time, to uplift and enlighten the heathen!

MAIZE.—What is the case respecting sugar-cane equally pertinent to corn. It is grown plentifully and extensively in west Africa. In 1850, the quantity imported into England was only 800 (two hundred) tons. Dr. Livingstone says the cane growing in the West through South Africa. It is more than probable that that cane is indigenous to both west and south Africa.

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CAREY SWAN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. FISKE, Corresponding
Secretary.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor,
REV. J. B. FISKE.

AFRICAN AID AND AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

THESE TWO Societies may be considered as embodying the British and American anti-slavery emigration movement. Though unconnected with the Colonization Society, and moved by a less exclusively disinterested regard to benevolent operations, we see so much of promise in these organizations, as to wish them great popularity. They have laid under contribution songs and ballads supposed to give utterance to the feelings of our free colored population, as it looks towards Africa, the great centre of their race. We give several of them a place in our paper, requesting our readers to consider their origin and object, if disposed to object to some of the stanzas:

National Songs of the African Race in America.

No. 1.

AFRICA, O AFRICA!
Cradle of our tortured race;
Sunny land of AFRICA,
How we long to see thy face!

Never will thy sons be free
Till our hearts shall beat in thee!
AFRICA's children cannot rest
Where the lash thy bodies tortures—
Where for gold thy souls oppress,
They the yoke of slavery bore.

Every eye must turn to thee,
Sunny home beyond the sea!
Jacob's sons their brothers sold;
AFRICA hath her children given;
Victims of both hate and gold,
From their land in fetters driven.

Never can we nobly be
Till our race recovers thee!
Moses, when by God's great hand,
Led them from their Israel free,
Not them from their bondage free,
Stained by cruel slavery.

To their home across the sea;
AFRICA, so we come to thee!
Joseph was from Canaan borne;
Israel back to Canaan went;
AFRICA's sons, from AFRICA torn,
Must in AFRICA pitch their tents.

If they would a nation be,
AFRICA they must crowd to thee!
Bloody hands our fathers tore
From their homes and kindred dear;
Captives made in treacherous war,
Sold to chains and bondage here.

AFRICA, we never'll be free
Till our feet return to thee!
Let us then to AFRICA haste—
AFRICA, that sunny land,
Where God's gifts now run to waste,
Waiting for our faithful band.

And health and joy we'll never can see,
AFRICA, till we dwell in thee!

There will be a nation form,
Great and mighty in the earth;
Let them, to AFRICA swear,
Where our fathers had their birth.

AFRICA, thou shalt glorify,
Noble Christian, rich, and free!

No. 11.

AFRICA comes to my dreams at night!
I long to go there, when my fond wishes dwell;
To know freedom there, where they once freedom felt;
To kneel there to God, where to devils they knelt—
When AFRICA comes to my dreams at night!

AFRICA comes to my dreams at night!
I hate this land, where the lash and the whip are;
Where the woman shrieks, as she's cut to the bone,
And where the wild sighs to the colored man's groan;
Then AFRICA comes to my dreams at night!

AFRICA comes to my dreams at night!
I see the wind scatter the rich cotton's seed;
The plant lasts ten years, and small labor does need,
With a little month crop; what a harvest for greed!
Oh! AFRICA seems to be full of good!

AFRICA comes to my dreams at night!
If here they grow rich, where the plant lasts one year,
How rich may we be, where for ten it will bear,
And God's blessing rests, for it knows not a tear!
In AFRICA all may be happy and free!

AFRICA comes to my dreams at night!
I see a rich land, where my fathers possessed;
I see a brave land, where my father is best;
A nation I see—for for God's sake I'll go;
To AFRICA, then, I'll take my flight!

No. 111.

AFRICA—The Land of Shem, 'tis said,
Let them tell of their perils that stretch to the West,
Let them tell of their bay-crope, their corn, and their grain;
But the children of Africa cannot be lost
Till the home of their fathers receives their again.

That rich land where the palm yields its fat golden stores;
Where the cotton-tree grows, and the banana appears;
Where the ground nut its sweet oil deliciously pours,
Rich and bright as the olive-tree's life-giving boughs.

Not more clear in the Jews is the mark of their brow
Than that which is stamped on the AFRICA's brow;
In fair Palestine only did God will their place,
As he calls back to AFRICA her lost children now.

Dear dear land, whence my fathers in bonds were led forth—
Whence thy sun the pale stranger regularly spurns—
Oh! no more shall they tauntingly tell of God's wrath,
When to Him who redeemed thee thy heart fondly turns.

We will come, O thou scattered ones, seeking our land,
We will tell thee of Christ, who shall show thee his love;
And so rapid our Nations shall grow next his hand,
That all earth shall hail AFRICA, "Land blest from above!"

No. IV.

The Anthem.

MAKE us, O Lord! thy care;
Conduct us safely there;
With thee we glory here,
God bless our Land!

On AFRICA's blessing pour;
God save our Land!
We will declare thy name;
We will thy love proclaim!

No. V.

Too long in these dread lands
Our race has lived in shame;
Here slavery's million brands
With its degrading name—
There is a land more fair—
It lies across the sea;
Our fathers' home was there,
And there our home shall be.

Chorus.—AFRICA, AFRICA, we come, we come to thee;
AFRICA, AFRICA, we will be a nation be!

Why should we longer stay,
Where all our sins dwell;
While there, not far away,
Our fathers' country lies!

They treat us here with scorn,
Because we are not free;
From AFRICA we were torn,
And Black is ROTAL here.

We long the world to show
What AFRICA's sons can do;
In wealth and power to grow,
And make the spoiler rue.

Yes, yes, how sunny and
So rich as well as fair,
We bring our skillful hand
Thy treasures to prepare.

America shall gaze
With envy, while we grow,
And all mankind adore,
Such riches round us flow;

For wealth and valor famed,
A NATION proud and free;
No more by color shamed—
There, there, beyond the sea!

No. VI.

Am—'Scuse we see of Wallace Med—
AFRICANS, whom here they scorn,
AFRICANS, to freedom born,
Yet of freedom's honors shorn,

Let us hence away,
Who would live contented, oppressed,
With these tyrants of the West,
That in AFRICA may be blest.

Let us hail the day for
Now star for AFRICA's rise
Brightly gleams in ROTAL skies;
AFRICANS, be boldy wise—
Here no longer stay!

Let us all to AFRICA haste,
Here no more our labor waste,
There the joys of Freedom taste.
Freedom's polestar we will see.

Flash AFRICA's great shame
Wipe the stain from AFRICA's name;
Liberty should proclaim.
Do, as well as may.

We the curse of slavery know;
We have seen his bitter woe;
There we'll strike his mortal blow—
There the monster slay!

There will be a nation great;
God shall make our AFRICA great;
This the motto of our State,
"Christ and Liberty!"

Opening and Closing Hymn for Meetings of the African Aid Society.

LONG have AFRICA's children suffered—
Held as vile in every land;
All the aid repittance offered—
To such wretched grain of sand!

Help them onward, help them onward,
To their fathers' sunny land!
We a nation long have sired—
In the work of their hands;
Ardent when in blood we tread,
Shall we be in sorrow led?

Help them onward, help them onward—
Speed them where their feet would go!
Peace, and joy, and wealth await them,
Where no scorn their color brands;

Lead them forth from those who spurn them,
Bear to AFRICA's fruitful land;
Help them onward, help them onward—
Open wide your liberal hand!

Soon will Christian AFRICA bloom—
In your lap her riches pour;
Floods of plenty soon shall flow,
When her children you restore.

Help them onward, help them onward—
Blessed they who shield the poor!

From the Anglo-Africans.

LETTER FROM E. P. ROGERS.

PERKINS, NEW YORK, W. A., Dec. 3, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—I am happy to inform you that we reached this place on the morning of the 1st of December, all in good health and spirits. God gave us a safe and happy journey, blessed be his name. We experienced no rude winds or rough seas, and made the passage (which is usually forty days and upwards) in twenty-six days and twenty hours. Our bark proved to be one of admirable sailing qualities, and came over the water with the speed of a bird. On the day of our arrival, we visited Freetown, and found there a large number of the colored people. The soldiers, guards, and officers of every description are mostly black men; what a glorious sight! I visited the barracks, situated on a beautiful hill overlooking the town; it was full of valiant-looking soldiers; there was a larger number than usual, as several companies on their way to some other part of the Queen's dominions had been brought a few days before from a disabled ship. The best of order prevailed.

I was also at the market, which is large and commodious. It was a pleasing sight; the sellers, who were principally women, were seated on the ground offering for sale hundreds of different kinds of produce, such as are only found in tropical climates. The people were mostly of the same color, and spoke a mixture of English and African languages, and I was surprised to find that the English currency only is used here. They would not touch our Yankee money in the market, which we offered for some little articles which we desired to purchase. The people seemed happy and orderly. Most of the produce is brought to market on the heads of the people—burdened as but

little need. I saw a few horned cattle and horses, but the heads of the people are the principal vehicles for home transportation. I saw one man with a live hog of a hundred and fifty pounds weight upon his head, on his way to market. To us, this mode of transporting swine was something of a novelty.

Yesterday was the Sabbath. In the morning, the captain and all the passengers went to one of the Baptist chapels. We heard an excellent sermon from a learned native, who was both earnest and eloquent. Their singing had not all the smoothness of the most approved style with us. In their dress, they were remarkably neat; most of the ladies wore turbans, and their hair was in their own peculiar style, which none but African women fully understand; others were very richly dressed after the most approved English style. Some of them, like the ladies at home, managed so as to fill a large space in creation, but with method I cannot say.

We spent a few hours at the house of one Mr. McFoy, a rich native. His parlors are very large and pleasant; the floors are smooth and white. A few heavy rosewood chairs and tables, and rich wares composed the furniture. They have a great many young people about them from four years old and upwards, who have been given them by the natives to bring up. Mrs. McFoy is a large, fine-looking, portly lady, modest in her manners, and agreeable in all her ways. When she returned from church yesterday morning, she looked like a princess; she wore a habit of purple silk or velvet, and a skirt of this rich material of gay colors flounced completely to the waist, while two of her little maids, with clean calico dresses and gay turbans, followed with a staid of books, and told her she is kind to the children committed to her care.

Freetown is well built. The ground is high and the town is overlooked by mountains, and from that account must be much more healthy than many parts of Africa. A fine land-breeze is constantly enjoyed upon hill-tops during the day.

The houses are built of wood, brick, and stone, in English style. Freetown has a fine harbor, and on that account has the advantage of Monrovia. The streets are regular, and made hard and smooth with a sort of red gravel. You cannot imagine what pleasure it gives me to be in such a place as this, in the land of my fathers. Here the black man is free indeed, happy and independent upon the soil that gave him birth, and he has all the blessings of civilized life, and may literally sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or to make him afraid.

I am more fully convinced than ever, that the most effectual way to redeem Africa is, to plant Christian colonies upon her soil, and set the natives an example in industry and piety worthy of imitation; we must not only show them the way to progress and civilization, but we must give them an ocular demonstration of the same. This is what the English have done, and are still doing in Sierra Leone, and I see with my own eyes the blessings which the colony has freely dispensed.

E. P. ROGERS.

From the African Repository, February.

LETTER FROM MR. ROBERT MOFFATT, SECRETARY OF THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, TO THE REV. DR. TIDMAN, FOREIGN SECRETARY.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—Once more I address you from my Kuruman home, which of late years has been more like the lodge of a wayfarer, than a permanent abode. I left Nyati on the 18th of June, and after a journey distinguished by nothing very unusual, only by goodness and mercy, I arrived at the station of the 21st of July, with a most overflowing gratitude, and found all well.

Thus I parted with Moselakete, apparently unshaken in his attachment to me, feeble and fastidious as savages, and especially despots, generally are. Before parting, he pleaded how he should receive a present of ivory; but while giving full expression to the gratification I felt, I begged he would excuse me from receiving any such thing, which I had no objection to receiving.

On reaching the station, I added that the statement of my wishes was immensely more gratifying to my heart. The servants of God had come to live with him and teach his people, and the road was now open, so that merchants and traders would gladly supply his wants for ivory.

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it is not half, and I might say a quarter, to what it is on the coast. As to emigrants, they must come; the general exodus is near at hand; God is overruling events, and those events are rapidly approaching a point of vital political, moral, and religious action. Let doubts and fears disappear, Christians hope, the Church rejoice, and look for a victory over darkness. As to settlement in Freetown, the King, with whom I reside, has tendered a deed of gift of a tract of land two miles square, to the Liberrians, if they will form a settlement in his dominions. The wants of the mission are considerable at present, in the form of a farmer and carpenter, and if I had the means to employ them, I should be supplied. It will likely be all right in a few months, by God's blessing. I could say more, but my health and time forbid at present.

Please remember me in your prayers, and I hope that we shall meet soon by and by, and believe me your humble and obedient servant and brother in Christ.

GEORGE L. SETON.

RETURN OF THE REV. ROBERT MOFFATT FROM THE INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In our last number, a letter was inserted from our venerable friend, dated Nyati, May 8th, in which he gave an encouraging statement of the commencement of missionary labor among the Moselakete, under the auspices of the chief, Moselakete. It will be seen from the following letter, after an absence of about a year, Mr. Moffatt has returned to the Kuruman, where he has for so long seasonably labored in the service of his Divine Master. The state of his health, and the declining strength of Mr. Moffatt, render this step necessary; but he will be ready, on every occasion, to render the new missions his valuable assistance, either by his experienced counsel, or, if need be, by personal visitation. We are still waiting with anxious hope for tidings from Mr. Hilmere and his associates; but the extreme difficulty of transmitting information to the colony from the interior, reasonably accounts for the delay.

KURUMAN, Sept. 4th, 1860.

TO THE REV. DR. TIDMAN, FOREIGN SECRETARY.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—Once more I address you from my Kuruman home, which of late years has been more like the lodge of a wayfarer, than a permanent abode. I left Nyati on the 18th of June, and after a journey distinguished by nothing very unusual, only by goodness and mercy, I arrived at the station of the 21st of July, with a most overflowing gratitude, and found all well.

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"The base and unfounded slander perpetrated against the people of Liberia by a certain correspondent at Key West, I am happy to be able to refute. That any one of the Ebohtes was ever taken back to Congo, sold again, and recaptured in the Wildfire or any other slave, is entirely false.

"Allow me to say that two hundred Africans were landed here from the *Niamey* since 7th January. And as we have

make large payments, that source of the income on which w

CAPTURED AFRICANS.

The year in review has been marked by the capture of several slaves, having on board, when captured, 4275 Africans, 600 Congos and young boys. Before their arrival in Africa, 60 died, and but 3684 were actually landed in Liberia, many of whom were in the last stages of disease, and died soon after landing. The Government of the United States entered into

[illegible]

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.
NEW-YORK MAY, 1861.

this purpose would not equal by one-half the insurance now



annually paid to the peddling remnants of our Indian population.

Colonization, conducted on such a scale, would soon put a new face upon Africa and her commerce, and, by its influence in the development of cotton-culture, might contribute to settle in a peaceful way the ultimate solution of our great national problem of a general, just, willing, and gradual emancipation.

No friend of Colonization has reason to despond, though for a little time we may be compelled to wait the development of providences now so grand in their aspects.

DEATH OF DR. D. HERBERT REESE.

On Monday, May 13th, Dr. Reese, of this city, died, in the 61st year of his age, at his residence in East Eighteenth street. Dr. Reese was a well-known and eminent medical practitioner and writer. For many years a communicant and lay preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his professional services were rendered to a large circle of ministers of that Church, with cheerfulness and gratuitously. A native of Baltimore, he early espoused the Colonization cause, and remained for life its zealous advocate. At the last annual meeting in January, of the American Colonization Society at Washington, Dr. Reese represented the New-York State Colonization Society. He had for many years been a Manager of this State Society, and holding a ready pen, he practically acted as its Secretary, and wrote its Annual Reports for a time after the death of Rev. Dr. Frothingham, the former indefatigable and successful Corresponding Secretary. The funeral of Dr. Reese was attended, at St. Paul's (Methodist Episcopal) Church, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, May 15, by a large concourse of his friends.

HARK EDWARD FOR LIBERIA.

On Wednesday, the 24th of April, the bark Edward, chartered by the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Danbar, of Liberia, sailed for Monrovia from this port, with a full cargo of goods. Seven emigrants from this city and Williamsburgh took passage in the Edward. These were—

PETER W. DOWNING, 20 years.
CLEMENT'S, DOWNING, 23 years.
MISS SARAH LUCIA, 21 years.
MISS ANNIE PAULSON, 22 years.
CLEVELAND O. LUCIA, 25 years.
ELIZABETH WARWICK LUCIA, 20 years.
CLARENCE CHARLES LUCIA, 3 years.

A nephew of Mr. Turpin, young Howard, from Boston, went out to join him. George Brown, a highly recommended engineer, went out under contract with that firm, to serve as engineer on the Great Grosvenor steamer. Messrs. Wm. M. Davis and W. W. Peacher, of Liberia, took return passage in the Edward. The Edward was commanded by Captain McIntyre, who is familiar with the African trade, and we trust is now well on her voyage.

THE METHODIST CHURCH—COLONIZATION.

We present some resolutions passed by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York, at their recent meetings.

It is most encouraging to have this evidence that this powerful Church cherishes for the Colonization cause increasing regard.

The retirement of Rev. V. Buck from the agency of our Society in the Methodist churches, to assume a pastoral charge, will not, we trust, deprive the Society of an active support from many of their pastors and churches. While, as patriots and philanthropists, all have an interest in the success of Colonization, owing to its large colored membership, the Methodist Church, as a denominational interest, find a special benefit in the permanent planting of their churches on the coast of Africa in self-sustaining communities. This great advantage they derive from former efforts to preach the Gospel to the poor colored man, bond and free; and while it is justly theirs, it at the same time imposes on them very weighty motives to give the cause and Society a hearty and liberal support.

Resolutions of the New-York East Conference.

REV. VALENTINE BUCK.—The New-York East Conference, at its late session, passed unanimously the following resolution, in view of the transfer of Rev. Mr. Buck.

"Whereas it is understood that the Rev. V. Buck, one of the older members of the New-York East Conference, is about to be transferred to the New-York Conference, therefore,

"Resolved, That we deem it proper to express our confidence in the Christian and ministerial character of brother Buck, and to assure him that in parting from us we carry with him our warm friendship and brotherly love."

The Committee on Colonization offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, 1. That the Colonization Society, through whose efforts the Republic of Liberia is fostered, and the intercourse kept open between the people of color of this country and the western coast of Africa, are worthy of the continued favor and support of our churches.

"2. That while the troubles abroad in the country are cutting off, in certain directions, the supplies of the Society, it behooves the friends and patrons of the Colonization enterprise to redouble their efforts and liberality in its behalf.

After the above was in type, we received the following action of the New-York Conference, and gladly acknowledge their kindness in giving us an Agent so highly recommended as Mr. Hoyt.

Report of Committee on Colonization Cause.

Your Committee regard the scheme of colonizing, our free people of color in Africa as destined to secure the most important results both for civilizing and evangelizing Africa.

We present the following resolutions for adoption:

1. Resolved, That we hear with pleasure that the Liberia Government has been eminently successful in suppressing the African slave-trade, and that it has so often furnished an asylum for the captives rescued from our slave ships.

2. Resolved, That we are dependent upon the Colonization Society for our missionary territory in Africa, as well as for the men employed as missionaries by the Liberia Annual Conference.

3. Resolved, That we sympathize with its benevolent operations, and pledge our cooperation as far as practicable in its up and port, and that we recommend the Bishop to appoint the Rev.

T. C. Hoyt as agent of the New-York State Colonization Society, in compliance with the request of the Executive Board.

Respectfully submitted,

INA FRANK,
M. M. CURTIS,
A. HACKETT.

POUGHKEEPS, N. Y., May 15th, 1861.

This is to certify that the bearer, Rev. T. C. Hoyt, a member of the New-York Conference, is appointed by request of this Conference as agent for the Colonization Society of the State of New-York, by me.

OSMON C. BACKER, President of New-York Conference.

Testimonial to Rev. Theodore Bourne, for Services Rendered to the AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

OFFICE of THE NEW YORK MISSIONS AID SOCIETY, 7 Adam St., Strand, London, 9th March, 1861.

To REV. THEODORE BOURNE:

MY DEAR SIR:—As instructed by the Committee, I forward officially to you the Testimonial Address signed by the friends in London, who have felt the deepest interest in your public object and your personal exertions. In returning to America, you carry away with you the testimony of God's blessing upon your public object and philanthropic labors, in having been permitted to be instrumental in the organization of the British "African Aid Society," which will work in connection with the American Civilization of Africa Societies for the benefit of the Negro race.

I only add, Rev. and dear sir, that you carry away with you, on your return, the cordial esteem and Christian affection of many more besides those friends whose names appear on the Testimonial paper. We all wish you a safe and prosperous voyage, and pray God to open up before you increasing opportunities for ministerial usefulness and philanthropic exertion.

In the name of the Testimonial Committee,

GEORGE ROBERTS BIRCH, Hon. Secretary.
GERALD RALSTON.

Rev. THEODORE BOURNE came to England in 1859, on behalf of an increasing portion of the free people of color in the United States, who are desirous of going to Africa and other tropical regions, for the double purpose of ameliorating their own condition, and promoting the elevation and best interests of their brethren.

As the Secretary of the African Civilization Society, he advocated the success of these free people of color on the united ground of promoting freedom, and countering the slave-trade, civilizing and Christianizing Africa, and serving the interests of free labor by relieving trade from its present reliance on the products of slave labor.

He has succeeded in making the cause advantageously known in various quarters, and to persons of various classes, and more especially among the religious world—the merchants and manufacturers connected with the cotton interest, and likewise the West Indian proprietors, who desire that a portion of the colored Americans alluded to may be attracted to those regions.

The African Society, on whose behalf Mr. Bourne has been engaged to enlist public sympathy in England for the civilization of Africa, concluded, in consequence of the formation of a British Committee, to discontinue their Agency here.

Some of his friends, possessing a knowledge of these facts, which have been recognized by the Committee of the African Aid Society in the subjoined resolution, have, in consequence, concluded to invite the cooperation of friends of Africa towards a Testimonial in his favor. They trust that this mark of approbation will convey to Rev. Mr. Bourne their sense of his diligent and faithful labors for the oppressed Negro race, and will be gratifying to him, not merely during his stay in this country, but the cause, and aiding in the selection and dispatch of emigrants, whether to Africa or the West Indies.

THOMAS HODGKIN, M. D.
J. W. RICHARDSON.

AFRICAN AID SOCIETY,
7 Adam St., Strand, W. C., London, Nov. 12th, 1860.

The Secretary presents his compliments to the Rev. Theodore Bourne, and has much pleasure in handing him the following extract from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee of this Society, held on the 8th inst.:

EXTRACT.

"It having been brought under the notice of this Committee that the Rev. Theo. Bourne had ceased to be the Foreign Secretary of the African Civilization Society of New-York, and the Committee being desirous of recording the sense of Mr. Bourne's services in diffusing information regarding the same objects as those sought to be obtained by the African Aid Society,

"Resolved, That a donation be contributed towards a Testimonial to the Rev. Theodore Bourne, if his friends should originate and support such an expression of their esteem."

LORD ALFRED S. CHURCHILL, M. P.,
Chairman of the Committee.

LONDON, December, 1860.

We cordially concur in the above proposal for a testimonial to Mr. Bourne as the expression of our personal esteem, and in token of our high appreciation of his services in the promotion of his important object.

(Signed.)

REV. SAMUEL MINTON, M. A.
REV. JAMES BALDWIN, D.D.
JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.
REV. JOHN WASHINGTON, D.D.
REV. HENRY JONES, M. A.
REV. GEORGE RUTHERFORD, Sec. Turkish Missions Aid Soc.
GERALD RALSTON.
REV. JOSEPH RIDGER TUCKER.
REV. GEORGE WATSON, D.D.
REV. GUYTON JONES, M. D.
REV. GEORGE SMITH, Sec. Congregational Union.
REV. ARTHUR TIDMAN, D.D., Sec. London Missionary Soc.
REV. THOMAS JAMES, Sec. Colonial Missionary Society.
CHARLES MARKE.
RICHARD BARRETT.
BODINGTON & CO.
REV. HENRY RICHARDS, Sec. Peace Society.
WM. TWISS.
NORTON SHAW, M. D., Sec. Royal Geographical Society.
GEORGE YOUNG, Sec. British Jews Society.

We cheerfully give circulation to the above testimonial to the fidelity of Rev. Mr. Bourne, and the results of his mission to England. If England desires the aid of our free colored population to develop cotton-raising in Africa, let her or let some of her cotton companies aid them as liberally at least as they do the Coolies of India, by a free passage and sure employment.

IMPORTERS.

This African Civilization Society has put forth a plan to send out a company under the leadership of Rev. H. H. Garnett, to Yoruba, in Africa, and to that end are endeavoring to get a subscription of \$10,000.

We regret to learn that several colored men have taken advantage of the sympathy with this movement, to collect money ostensibly for that Society, or to aid in some action collateral to

it, without authority. Stephen Myers, formerly of the Delavan House, Albany, has been published in the *Vernont Chronicle* as engaged. It is said that the man who thieved so long on his variations of Liberia agriculture, is busy soliciting money to be used by him to advance the plans of the Civilization Society. On inquiring of Rev. A. A. Constantine, the Corresponding Secretary of the African Civilization Society, we learn that neither of these, nor any other colored agent, has authority of that Society to collect money.

Those friends of Africa who may be approached by such parties, will therefore be on their guard, and so give their money as to be sure to aid Mr. Garnett and his enterprise.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION ON CORISCO ISLAND, AFRICA.

We find in the February number of the *Home and Foreign Record* a very encouraging review of the missionary work at Corisco Island, near the equator and the coast of Africa, nearly to the north-east, for 1860.

It has been a year of unusual success. A class of more than thirty catechumens, nearly all of whom give evidence of sincere faith in Jesus Christ, was formed, of whom several are preparing to become assistants in the missionary work. The number of these is so large, that an advanced school is urged as needful for training them for their service. A spirit of earnest inquiry has been extended to many tribes, and in all directions children are offered for the schools, and urgent pleas are made for missionaries.

Mr. Clements had made a journey to the tribes along the coast, taking along some scholars, obtained two years before. He visited the Bapuku, the Kombe, the Avuni, the Banaka or Batanga—the latter one hundred and forty miles from Corisco. Of these Batanga people, he reckons up ninety villages of forty persons each, or three thousand six hundred and forty people. They may be called a tribe of traders, exchanging rum for ivory. With so general goodwill toward the missionaries, it proved almost impossible to get females for the schools. Polygamy had, even in the case of mere infants, laid claim upon them.

We noticed with special interest the remarks upon the necessity of an industrial school, to carry forward the missionary work, as follows:

The Necessity of an Industrial Establishment.

There seems to be a necessity for an industrial establishment of some kind, in connection with our mission; as the boys who are growing up with us begin to approach manhood, we are under the necessity of finding some active employment for them, to engage them part of the day, or we cannot retain them. They cannot study as many hours a day as boys in a temperate climate usually do; but they are willing to work, and it seems a relief to them to have some active employment a part of the day. If you could find a pious mechanic as carpenter or cabinet-maker, who would be willing to come out and work with the boys in a shop prepared for the purpose and instruct them in making chairs, tables, chests, and such other furniture as there would be a demand for here, it would, we think, be a great means of promoting civilization among the people, as well as giving profitable employment to our larger boys. Such an establishment, if properly conducted, would be a great blessing.

We learn that occupations suitable for a civilized class of natives are a desideratum at the Episcopal mission schools at Cape Palmas, and that coffee, or cotton, or sugar farms are suggested as desirable appendages to the mission. This suggests the importance of uniting in the Liberian College, if it ever goes into operation, some labor, mechanical and agricultural, as calculated to lessen expense, contribute to the health and pleasure of the pupils, and furnish them instructed to be useful to the population wherever they may dwell, by practical experience. Every year more clearly evidences that Christian missions can be much promoted by civilized colonies.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIANS.
MONROVIA, February 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your esteemed favor of October 30th, per M. C. Stevens, for which I thank you, as also for the package of newspapers you were good enough to send me by same conveyance. I am glad to hear that the Colonization cause is still progressing favorably; and that a better feeling towards Liberia is manifesting itself amongst the colored people of the United States. This is well. And I am pleased to say also that Liberia is steadily advancing in all her important interests, and daily becoming more desirable home for them.

You will, doubtless, be pleased to learn that our College difficulties have at last been arranged, and that the buildings are now in rapid course of erection. You will, by the newspapers, learn that President Benson left here 5th inst., on a military expedition against certain native chiefs in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas. We learn to-day that the expedition has been successful in accomplishing the President's object; three Americo-Liberians killed, and some ten or a dozen wounded; and rumor has it that some hundred and fifty of the natives are killed—doubtful. President Benson, however, will return to Monrovia, with a heavy heart, and to a home made desolate during his absence by the ravages of disease. Mrs. Benson expired some what unexpectedly, on the morning of the 16th inst. She was a lady of most amiable parts, and deeply pious, loved and esteemed by all who had the honor of her acquaintance.

As regards the introduction of recaptured Africans in Liberia, I think I may safely say there need be no apprehension of "great danger to the Republic." In this country, where we are so often asked, we have not had the slightest trouble. In this country, where we are so often asked, we have not had the slightest trouble. In this country, where we are so often asked, we have not had the slightest trouble.

I write, of necessity, rather hastily; but you will receive, through Dr. Hall, all Liberian news of importance. I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

J. J. ROBERTS.

CATYBURG, February 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—The prospects of this place are expanding. A number of fine houses are going up this season, in addition to former improvements. Preparations for farming are much greater than ever before. Two brick-yards are in full operation. The road to the St. Paul's river is under way, and is expected to be completed early in May. Dr. Laing has his construction in charge. We have lately added to this settlement four yokes of oxen, a horse, and numerous hogs, sheep, and goats. I hope that the increase of the Congos will be for good. We have two hundred and twenty-five in this place. If properly trained they will become useful citizens, and be the means of doing good to the poor and ignorant natives. The younger portion of them are disposed to learn, and are quick in learning. I have six of them—four boys and two girls. They were landed from the Congo. I have had them since the 23d of October, and I am happy to say that they have given me no trouble, or shown disinclination.

CAITYBURG has a population now of eight hundred inhabitants. Our prospects are good, and are looking up into the future. A few days ago, I secured a fine island in search of a location for a school under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our Government will erect a receptacle one hundred feet in length, for the recaptured Africans. It will be built midway on the road hence to the St. Paul's river. It is to cost about \$200, I should make a count of the houses in Catyburg, and find them to number one hundred and three. The last emigrants will go out of the receptacle within ten days. In their new frame houses. They have had no fever yet. My family are all at Cape Mount on a visit, except my daughter.

Yours truly,
CHARLES DENTON.

REASONS WHY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY SHOULD RECEIVE PUBLIC FAVORITAGE.

1. The success of Liberia as a distinct nationality is now beyond controversy. The efforts of the American Colonization Society, organized in 1816, were, for the most, preliminary, until 1821. The first colony was sent to Sherbro Island, but owing to various difficulties, especially the unhealthfulness of that particular locality, it was abandoned by most of the emigrants, who removed to Sierra Leone, until a more favorable site was secured, and a tract made by the Society, through Capt. R. F. Stockton and Dr. Eli Ayres, with the native king owning Cape Mesurado, and the adjacent territory. Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, now stands on that cape.

For the first thirty years they were under the control and management of the Society—colored men being gradually brought into service as they proved their capacity for diplomacy. Since 1848, August, 1848, they have had a constitutional, modeled after that of the United States, framed in a convention of delegates from the different parts of their territory—a Republic, managed and controlled by black citizens; numbering about thirteen thousand American Liberians; having now all the elements of a successful national enterprise; Senate and House of Representatives; courts of justice, churches of the different Churches, and all the elements of a nation, to which not only their own children, but the children of more than two hundred thousands of the native Africans that mingle with their population have access; advancing in the interests of agriculture and commerce with unexampled rapidity; acknowledged as an independent nation by France, Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States; and, in the midst of all this, offering a home to their down-trodden brethren of every clime, and doubtless destined to spread the blessings of civilization and the light of Christianity over the one hundred and fifty millions of heathen in the interior of Africa.

2. It encourages emancipation on the part of benevolent men at home, who are prevented by the laws from setting their slaves free at home.

3. It takes a class of our population whose constitutions are not adapted to our climate, as is shown by the vital statistics of every Northern State, and furnishes them a home in a land in all respects adapted to their habits and wants.

The favor sought for this cause is but the exercise of that spirit of good-will which is the proper respect of persons. Whilst the State, with a praiseworthy liberality, has established institutions for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, the blind—for the insane, the idiotic—and for the reformation of the wayward youth, the colored people have shared but little in this beneficence. Indeed, the charters of some of these institutions declare their purpose to extend their benefits to the colored race.

It is difficult to meet the plan for the suppression of the slave-trade. Extending seven hundred miles along the western coast of Africa, between 4° 30' and 7° 30' north latitude, and towards the interior, the coast is fringed by a narrow strip of land, the soil is fertile, and under the greatest disadvantages, what may not be expected with increased facilities and the still brightening prospects of advancement? Occupying thirty-eight localities where there were slave-pens—its capital near the principal one—from this spot as a sacred repository of civil, educational, and religious blessings, are constantly emanating influences not only to improve the natives with their fearful guilt in trafficking in the blood of their brethren, but to convince them that, even in a pecuniary point of view, they will be advantaged by exchanging this barbarous commerce for the legitimate profits of trade and agriculture. In all their treaties with the natives, they stipulate for the punishment of slave-dealing as a capital crime. Thus, whilst their example and laws and moral influence must make an impression on the tribes around them, and every additional settlement becomes a beacon to encourage the coming of the enterprising emigrant, the line of colonies, stretching from north to south along the whole coast, will stand as a wall of fire against the invasion of the ruthless slave.

Doubtless, a large amount of the wealth of this State is the result of free services of the ancestry of the colored people in our midst. And if our Revolutionary battle fields could speak, they would bear honorable record to many of their names. Now that a portion of them believe that by emigrating to Liberia they can better their condition, shall the Government refuse to release their debtors? Being in the earlier days of the Commonwealth, when the barrier in slave property was not only legalized, but looked upon with leniency by the best people of the country, many slaves were sold into the adjoining States, and the capital invested has not only become part of the State wealth, but has been constantly accumulating as a source of revenue to the Government, and now as a taxable capital, yields no inconsiderable income.

On the score of economy, it would be wise legislation. First, in consulting the records of our criminal courts, it is found that a large proportion of the cases on trial, and consequently a large part of the county expenses, have connection with the colored people. If, to say the least, we add the cost in the poor and alms-houses, houses of refuge, and all the various ways of benevolence, how enormous the aggregate! Whilst it is true that the persons here indicated would not be suitable subjects for colonizing, it is also true that a large portion of the children of such persons would be likely to grow up in idleness and vice, under the corrupting influence of an unwholesome and unimproving environment. If, therefore, we are to have a better thing in their surroundings to stimulate ambition, and lead to virtuous, useful lives. Second, the cost of maintaining a squadron on the African coast amounts annually to several hundred thousand dollars. Of course, the State of Pennsylvania as a part of the people, bears a proportion of this expenditure. But our exported slaves must be sold to Liberia as provided for. Of such, there have been upwards of five thousand, of whom nearly four thousand were sent during the last year, at a cost to the National Government of more than a million of dollars, a part being as prize-money to the captors, and paid for the support of the re-enslaved in Liberia. If the cost can be occupied with settlements, slave-trade will be effectively suppressed, and our exported slaves must be sold to Liberia as provided for. Of such, there have been upwards of five thousand, of whom nearly four thousand were sent during the last year, at a cost to the National Government of more than a million of dollars, a part being as prize-money to the captors, and paid for the support of the re-enslaved in Liberia. If the cost can be occupied with settlements, slave-trade will be effectively suppressed, and our exported slaves must be sold to Liberia as provided for.

8. The benefit that will result in a commercial point of view. It is conceded that whatever the foreign trade of waste Africa may be, Liberia must have a prominent share of it. If independence having been acknowledged by the leading governments of Europe, and having gained the confidence of the United States, the Republic of Liberia shall regulate the trade between her rear interior and the markets of the world, her commerce must rapidly enlarge. In view of the growing commerce of Africa, England has established a line of steamers which touch twice a month at Liberia. According to the testimony of naval officers, these steamers have been doing a heavy business.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 118 Jacob street, N. Y.

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REMITTANCES TO THE N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made
to CALVIN SWAN, Secy., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. FRANK, Corresponding
Secretary.
All communications for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor,
Rev. J. B. FRANK.

SPEECH OF REV. ALEX. CUMMEL.

At the Colonization Anniversary, New-York, May 9th, 1861.

In our number for May, giving the proceedings of the Anniversary meeting of our Society, we simply alluded to the interesting address of Rev. Mr. Cummel. We now present it to our readers, reminding them that it is the product and testimony of a citizen of Liberia, after eight years' residence in the Republic. His character and opportunities ought to give weight to his statements and opinions.—Ed. Co. JOURN.

I have been requested, sir, by your Secretary, Dr. Pinney, to offer this resolution, and to make a few remarks upon it; and although it is well known, not indeed here, but in the narrow circle where I am acquainted, that I have to differ upon important points from the chief supporters of this Society, still I have felt it my duty to comply with this request, and to come before you to tell how great a part this Society is doing on the west coast of Africa, that is, in the Republic of Liberia. I shall speak of what I have witnessed with my own eyes; I shall detail the facts which are matters of experience; and I shall mention some of the blessings and advantages of social and political society there, in which I have participated. For, sir, I have been a citizen of the Republic some eight years, and a residence in Africa such a period affords one sufficient experience to speak from. When I went to Liberia my views and purposes were almost entirely missionary in their character, and I had not been in the country three days when such was the malignancy I saw exhibited, so great was the capacity I saw developed, and so many were the signs of thrift, energy, and national life which showed themselves, that all my governmental indifference at once vanished; aspirations after citizenship and nationality rose in my bosom, and I was impelled to go to a magistrate, take the oath of allegiance, and thus become a citizen of Liberia. And I then decided for myself and for my children, so far as a parent can determine the future of his line, that the Republic should be our country and our home forever. Nor have I repented this election. As denizens of all new countries, so we have been called to the trials and some of the sufferings of emigrants; and sickness in my family has caused us to seek restoration in the land of our birth; yet, if it please God to open to me my field of labor, I shall soon be wending my way back to my home again.

The resolution in my hand expresses gratification at the signs of industrial, moral, and intellectual progress in Liberia. And this, sir, is the assertion of fact. In every department of life and labor in Liberia there are unmistakable evidences of growth. I feel the assurance to affirm here that in every quarter the most casual observer can perceive strength, confidence, self-reliance, development, increase of wealth, manliness, and greater hardihood of character. A glance at any of the facts indicative of national growth serves to show this. Take the items of Agriculture. When I went to Liberia a man and his family were the only ones who had a field, and the change, considering the small civilized population, is indeed wonderful. The productive capacity of the Republic warrants this assertion. Look at our coffee fields. It is, indeed, not generally known, but, indeed, I make a moderate statement when I say, that our citizens have planted, and have now in full growth, not less than five hundred thousand coffee trees. It is true that we are not tilling as much upon the market as we are able to in this particular. Various reasons can be given for this, some arising from the state of the country, some from the condition and character of the people, especially from the fact that the acquisition principle is latent, reserved, and sluggish in many men in the land. But there are signs that even now serve to show that we are yet to have a large participation in the coffee trade of the world, and this is seen, especially in the interest exhibited in this trade by the citizens of Bassa, and in the important and increasing exports which are annually made from that country.

Look next at the facts relating to our production of sugar. When I landed on the shores of Liberia, eight years ago, not a pound of sugar was exported from the land. I doubt whether as much as a pound was then made for home consumption. But, sir, since those days, life, and energy, and power have been thrown into this branch of industry. The forest has been leveled; broad fields have been cleared; and hundreds of acres of sugar-cane have been planted, cut down, manufactured into sugar, and replanted again, and again, and again. Taking the Republic in the aggregate, we have between five and six hundred acres of land appropriated to the growth of cane. Some of the farmers on the St. Paul's river have thirty acres under cultivation, some forty, some sixty. This year there is unusual activity among the planters. Sugar-making is no longer an experiment among them; they have put forth their effort and it has succeeded; the market has welcomed their contribution, and they have made money. This stimulant has incited them to nobler efforts, and I have no doubt that some half-dozen men on the St. Paul's will this year

enlarge their respective farms to one hundred acres each. At the grinding season, some of these men manufacture and ship to foreign ports some thirty thousand pounds of sugar, some forty thousand pounds, and in one instance fifty-five thousand pounds of sugar, with a proportional quantity of molasses and syrup. These facts, with the strong current of industrial interest now flowing in this particular channel, warrant the belief that Liberia bids fair to become one of the greatest sugar-producing countries in the world.

These two staples, that is, sugar and coffee, are the chief staples produced by us, and having referred to them, I need not detain you by any special reference to cocoa, cotton, and other articles which have not, as yet, entered largely into the calculations and efforts of our farmers as sources of gain.

Take the item of Trade. All along the coast and in the interior, from Sherbro river to Cape Lahore, our merchants have set up their trading factories among the natives. This trade is a trade in camwood, ivory, gold, country cloths, and especially in palm oil. In order to carry on this trade our citizens need the services, not only of sloops and schooners, and those whose ambition has stretched beyond the home trade, have bought for themselves brigs and barks for foreign trade. And thus the merchants of Liberia are owners of quite a respectable commercial fleet. The number of vessels, small and large, owned by Liberia, and engaged in trade, must be between thirty and forty.

What the correct statement is of exports and imports I am unable to say only approximately. The imports at the single port of Monrovia, for the year 1860, amounted to near one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but as there are five other ports in the Republic, and as these are five other ports of import and export, and as there is no doubt that our imports exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. I am happy to say that our exports exceed our imports; we are factors and producers over and above our consumption of foreign products; and thus we are enabled to show signs of thrift and progress, and indicate increasing wealth. The report of exports from the port of Monrovia is about one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars for 1860, and I presume that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is no exaggeration of the amount for the whole Republic.

Take next those items which pertain to the best and most abiding interests of man, those which pertain to civilization. I mean schools and religion. Through the provident care of several denominations of Christians in the United States, all our settlements are provided with schools, and opportunity for securing a common education is afforded to a goodly portion of our population. The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal missions have each their schools in all of our larger towns. In these schools are gathered the children and scholars of the main, respectable acquisitions, our civilized children. But they are not exclusive. Numbers of native children, servants on the farms and in the families of our citizens, are also received in these schools. The Sunday-schools receive a much larger number of natives and Congos for instruction, and the churches are oftentimes filled with them. I have seen, in some Sunday-schools, with our own children, thirty, forty, and fifty native children, under instruction in English and the Christian religion. Added to these are the schools, exclusively for natives, under missionary direction, all which agencies are bringing forward a large class of natives of the soil English-speaking in tongue, and civilized in habits and manners. Some of these already approach our own civilization. Many of them are respectable citizens in our towns and neighborhoods; men who not long since were heathen, but having been brought up in American families, are now civilized men. They live in our towns and villages; they go to our schools; they visit our families; they pay taxes; and they marry among the people. Some of them are teachers; a few have become ministers of the Gospel. One case of this civilized transformation is worthy of notice. It is the case of a native young man, who was brought up in a mission-school at Bassa; subsequently he was brought to this city, and went to the second colored public school in this city, and afterwards returned to Africa. On a recent occasion, a vacancy having occurred in the representation to the Legislature in that country, this young man was pitched upon by the Bassa people as the proper person to be sent. I believe, however, that the purpose of his fellow-citizens was frustrated by some missionary arrangements; but from the way I have heard responsible citizens speak of him, I feel quite certain that the people of Bassa regard Mr. Pitman as one of their foremost men for character and ability.

I am endeavoring to show how in various ways Liberia gives evidences of moral, industrial, and intellectual progress, and I think the statements I have brought before you evince energy and progress among my fellow-citizens; but perhaps a more life-like representation of activity in Liberia may be gathered from a brief account of a recent journey along the coast. I left Cape Palmas a few weeks ago, on my return to America, and on our journey we stopped at every settlement on the way to the capital. When we reached Sinou we found there the bark E. B. Royce, the property of a most enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. E. J. Royce, merchant of Monrovia. In a day or two we reached the settlement at Bassa, and there we found a small craft trading, owned by another fellow-citizen. We went to Junk, and there we saw the fine steam saw-mill of Payne and Yates, their saws flung with plank, and a long distance along the banks multitudes of logs which are furnished them by the enterprising natives there, for their mill. Off from the town we found, lying in the harbor, two vessels, the property of Payne and Yates, Liberians, loading with lime and plank. We went on to Monrovia, and, as we turned the noble projection which makes Cape Montserrat, we found in the roads six vessels and the steamer Seth Grosvenor, all the property of our own citizens, and floating the Liberian flag. We went ashore and entered the streets of our capital; a city regularly

planned and gradually filling up with brick and stone edifices. The next morning we were woken up with the early sound of martial music, and, hastening into the streets, saw a fine body of troops gathered from several settlements, and led by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, on their march to the beach to embark for the southern section of the country, to put down a pestilent set of natives, who, for the last three years, have been giving us much trouble and defying our authority.

A few days afterward, I took a journey to the new interior settlement, Careyburg. I sailed up the St. Paul's river, and found everywhere the signs of progress. I had been high three years away from Montserrat county; and great was my surprise to see large and extensive fields cleared, and planted with sugar-cane, which, when I went to Palmas, were a dense wilderness; new brick and frame-houses recently erected; brickkilns at divers places, containing from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand bricks. Great was my delight, as we sailed up the river to behold wide-spread sugar-fields; the brick mansions of the farmers, ranged upon the banks of the river; and see in the distance, the curling smoke ascending, and the floating steam from the sugar-mills, at several points, where the grinding of the cane had commenced, and sugar was in the process of making. Stopping a few hours at the farm of an old friend and schoolmate, who plies two noble packets on the St. Paul's; has a large sugar-cane farm; and at the same time is making this year one hundred thousand bricks. I mean Mr. Augustus Washington. I started, therefore, through the wilderness, for Careyburg. After a few hours' travel, we came, first, to a solitary log-house of a new settler; soon after, we reached a group of good, substantial dwellings, forming a little village, surrounded by acres of recently cleared land. After a while we arrived at the neighborhood where large preparations are being made for the interior road. There I saw, at different places, the banks of some four different streams secured by neat, solid masonry of our own laborers, in preparation for the bridges, projected for the cart road. In two places, fine bridges, planned, surveyed, symmetrical, and substantial, had been thrown across these streams. At another spot, I saw a company of twenty odd men, in busy activities, preparing a new bridge, and grading the road; and all this work was being done by workmen, emigrants from this country, citizens of Liberia, and under the direction of Liberian officers and superintendents. Five hours brought me to Careyburg; and as I ascended the main street to a lofty elevation, I saw, on every side, the town laid out before me, with the precision of a multiplication-table. Around were visible fully two hundred mansions of the farmer, surrounded by largely cleared patches of vegetable lands, their humble chapels in elevated positions; a large reserve in the heart of the settlement for a public park; not far in the distance were the larger farms of the settlers, while the air was filled with the cheerful sounds of labor, of conversation, or hilarity; and peace and happiness seemed to rest upon man and beast and nature!

I have presented these incidents to you, sir, as evidence of life and activity in Liberia. They show, I think, that men are alive in that country, and are moving the arms of industry. There are, you know, sir, incidental, but significant things, in all lands and among all men, which serve to show, more clearly than more marked demonstrations, that society, in its different departments, is instinct with productive energy. So these facts which met me a few weeks ago, in Liberia, evince that an industrial impulse prompts the people of that country. They show, in fine, that the springs of action are at work in our communities, and give the promise of a not distant state of aggrandizement, of greater political importance, of commerce, and wealth, and refinement. I have been speaking, sir, of the air, with reference to the fact that the resolution which relates to the industrial, moral, and intellectual progress of Liberia. I wish now to show, in as brief a manner as possible, that as the Republic is growing, in itself; so likewise it is telling upon the interests of the aboriginal population. I have already referred, incidentally, to this topic. I wish, however, to call attention more distinctly to one or two facts which will show more strikingly the work we are doing among our uncivilized kin in Africa. One diffusion of the English language illustrates this point. A mighty number of native children have been brought up in our colonist families and in mission-schools. Many of these, it is true, on reaching their majority return to their country homes; but they carry with them good English utterance; in many cases capacity to read and write; in all cases many of the elements of civilization. I have had native boys working for me, who when they visited any article from their distant towns, would write an English note, in as good style as myself; and yet they dressed and were living in native style. Their habits, civilized necessities, and acquired ways assimilate to ours. Vessels sailing from America are loaded with provisions, ready to reach the coast, find a ready market in native towns, as well as among our civilized settlers. They buy meat, and fish, and sugar, and molasses, as well as cloth, tobacco, and beads. And thus, in these and various other ways, our different settlements are diffusing a civilizing influence among our native population, and gradually bringing them up to our standard of civility. There is also another large class of natives who live among us constantly: the youth who have been apprenticed to our families, have grown up in our midst, and who have been brought, more or less thoroughly, into civilized habits. These form an important and valuable accession to our population. You know, sir, that our population is often set down at fifteen thousand persons; but this by no means does us justice. That is very likely our emigrant population; but for every American citizen, you may safely put down another, either native or Congo, who has been trained in our families or schools, and who form in the aggregate, an equal population to our own. They are indeed the *best* of our civilized population; but we should have

the full benefit of their enumeration, and we should be thus reckoned fully at thirty thousand civilized people.

Let me now advert briefly to one more evidence of our influence among the natives, and the regenerating power of our people and polity: I refer now to the civil and political influence of our government upon the nations around us, especially as it respects their rights, freedom, and civil development.

You know, sir, that slavery is indigenous to the soil of Africa. Indeed, sir, it is indigenous to all soils on the globe, and is the cause of misery and distress wherever it exists. It is thus in Africa. But the hopes of freedom, the aspiration for liberty, work as strongly in the native bosom of the African, as in any other man on the globe. The servile population of our surrounding tribes, even to the far interior, know where safety can be found from the oppressor. Hence, this class, when they and the yokes intolerable, seek the protection of our flag. Runaway boys and fugitive slaves come to us from the Bassa, the Queah, the Vaya, the Deys, and especially the Pansha, who are the hereditary slaves of the interior. All along the banks of the St. Paul's, in the rear of our new settlements, are to be found a heterogeneous compound of people of all these tribes, living in small towns, enjoying the protection of our laws. I remember the case of two boys who escaped the slavery of their tribe, by coming to my own neighborhood; they were pursued by their native master. They were taken before a magistrate, and refused to return when to their master. The ground assumed was, that slavery was not recognized by our laws, and that fugitives from slavery could not be sent back to bondage. Thus, sir, our Republic is already a refuge of the oppressed. Thus, sir, are we demonstrating to the heathen tribes of Africa the highest laws of freedom, and the beneficent operation of Christian government. And thus likewise are we realizing on the soil of Africa, the words of one of our own poets:

"No slave-trade in our borders, no pirates on our strand,
No fetters in Liberia, no slave upon our land!"

It is these realities, which I have witnessed, experienced, participated in, which has led me to commend the Republic of Liberia to those of my friends in this country, who either from enterprise or the spirit of emigration, feel disposed to look to other lands. For a number of years past, a goodly number of American colored men have left this country, in order to better their fortunes. Some have gone to California, some to Australia, and, after accumulating wealth, returned again to their homes. A like feeling now influences many in these States, save that they are seeking permanent homes abroad. Some are going to Italy; some have their attention turned to the West Coast of Africa, especially to the Yoruba country, and the locality of Abbeokuta. And this latter class interest me a deal more, I confess, than those who are going to the West Indies. And this chiefly because the need of Africa—her need of civilized emigrants, is great, and because educated free colored men are the best agents to effect the regeneration of Africa. We can not, it is true, make great pretensions; our training and culture have been exceedingly imperfect. We have been deprived of many of our rights in this country. We have been debarred from many of those privileges and prerogatives which develop character into manhood, and mastery, and greatness. Still we have not been divorced from your civilization. We have not been cut off from the lofty ideas and the great principles which are the seeds of your growth and greatness, political, intellectual, and social.

The country, we too have learned clearly and distinctly, the theory of free speech and of constitutional government. We too have participated somewhat in all the vast wealth, both religious and civil, of your Anglo-Saxon literature. We too have learned the advantage, and have risen to the elevation of all those great legal charters which interest men in government, and which make government subserve the best interests and desires of its citizens. And these kindly providential providences have placed us in governmental capacity, and in possession of the prerogatives of government, in advance of many peoples, who in other respects are above us. The freed black man of America is, I feel assured, a superior man, in the points I have mentioned, to the Russian, to the Polisher, to the Hungarian, to the Italian. Notwithstanding our trials and burdens, we have been enabled to reach a clearer knowledge of free government than they, and to secure a nobler fitness for its requirements, duties, and guarantees. I speak from the facts which have fallen under my observation, among my brethren in Africa. And hence I feel desirous to labor for native homes, and other fields of that continent. My own desire, moreover, is that instead of scattering ourselves thousands of miles apart along the coast, we should rather concentrate our parties and our powers. Of course, I can not say a word in the abstract, against the mission which draws many men, and some of my own personal friends, to Abbeokuta. But I do regard it a mistake in policy. I have the impression that providence points out all that field to be freed and cultivated, and hence I have raised up and prepared by blood and language, seem to me God's chosen messengers to the valley of the Niger and its far interior. And I have the conviction that we of the United States, with our peculiar training, and with our democratic tendencies, will find ourselves out of place, as well as in an uncongenial element, in the strong governments of interior Africa. And therefore I have thought that in every way, it would be far better for us, as a Li-country for Africa to join the fortunes with us in Li-country for Africa, having habits, customs, education, and heres. Our language, we have made us—it is not, it is true, a dignified mode of expression, but I have used it in private, and may be pardoned its use here—they have made us "Black Yankees," and I feel assured that in

Liberia, we shall find a more congenial field, better advantages, a government more susceptible of our anticipations, better suited to a peaceful nation and a happy and intelligent population; to achieve that which means to the master aim of all our colonization to Africa, and the noblest duty of the Republic of Liberia—I mean the evangelization and enlightenment of heathen Africa! But, sir, I fear I tire you, and I close at once.

For three hundred years the European has been traversing the coast of Africa, engaged in trade and barter. But the history of his presence and his influence there, is a history of crime and murder, and widespread devastation to the families and the homes of its rude and savage inhabitants. The whole coast, sir, has been ravaged wherever his footstep has fallen, and he has left little behind him but exaggerated barbarism, and a deeper depth of moral ruin.

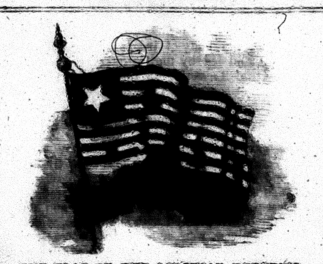
Now, sir, we are there: we black men of America; we who have been trained in the severe school of trial and affliction—we who have been sharpened and educated amid the free institutions of this country; and, sir, I pledge you in behalf of that able man, our national chieftain, and all the other leading men, of Liberia, that we will endeavor to fulfill the duties which devolve upon men laying the first foundations of a new empire; and to meet in a proper manner, the obligations which Divine Providence has brought upon us.

Rev. Theodore Bourne seconded the resolution. He has recently returned from England, where he has been successful in awakening a renewed interest in behalf of Africa. He said:

He was glad to see so large and influential a meeting assembled to promote the welfare of the colored race. Notwithstanding the commotions and convulsions transpiring around us, this Society still pursues its peaceful and philanthropic mission, and the testimony which has been given to-night corroborates the wisdom of the pious and devoted men who first conceived the design of evangelizing Africa by means of its own Christian descendants. As a result of forty years' trial, we find a colored Christian Republic on the shores of Africa, whose undoubted success, and present prosperity and usefulness, demonstrate the capacity and efficiency of the colored race as to self-government and progress, when placed on an untrammelled arena. He spoke of the influence of Liberia upon the slave trade, and also upon the natives, as fully sustaining the high hopes which have been formed of that Republic. In fact, Liberia had already shown, as a government and nation, an example to all other nations in regard to their recognition of their dependence upon God, and their regard for the Sabbath-day. Some years ago, when the Prince de Joinville visited Monrovia, he entered the harbor upon the Sabbath-day. Upon firing the national salute, the French Admiral received no response from the shore, which of course surprised him. On Monday morning, the President of the Republic, with his staff, paid an official visit to the Prince, and explained to him why no salute had been made to his salutation. He said that Liberia was a Christian Republic, and that its citizens generally attended divine worship, and respected the Sabbath. That was the reason of the apparent discourtesy. He had scarcely ceased speaking when the guns of the fort thundered out their response to the French salute of the day before. Those who had assisted in the formation of Liberia might well be gratified that their progeny had taken so high a rank in the scale of Christian nations. Such a national manifestation of regard to the honor of God, and the sanctity of his day, which is the divine blessing. Reference had been made to his having presented the cause of Africa in England. He was glad to say that the cause of Africa is now receiving great favor in England. The discoveries of Livingstone, Barth, Bowen, and other explorers, have invested the subject with new interest. In the opinion of British philanthropists, and even commercial men, the importance of Africa, in its relation to the cotton trade, had been overlooked too much in the past. The necessity of another field of cotton supply had been forced upon the attention of the British by the secession of the Cotton States. There was now a universal determination in England to procure supplies from other countries. The great capacity of Central and Western Africa to supply cotton was recognized, and several companies had been formed to stimulate cotton supply. Thus the South will have been the means of diverting the trade by its own act, which has opened the eyes of the British to their peril. In this connection, the importance of Liberia is seen, as it can supply a good staple of cotton. Though the importance of Liberia in the cotton trade may not have been seen by them, yet the result of that work, in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia, is now perceived, and that Christian Republic has been favored by the British Government, and its citizens treated with great respect in Great Britain. Several British philanthropists have expressed themselves in favor of Liberia as the place to which intending colored emigrants should chiefly direct their attention. Central Africa is also viewed with much favor by many, and a noble society has been formed in London to promote the emigration of free blacks to Africa. The importance of this subject, in reference to passing events, can scarcely be over-estimated. This Society has, in fact, only been doing a preparatory work, the results are now to be seen. A Christian Republic, planted on the shores of Africa, will perform the same work for that vast continent which the Pilgrim Fathers did for this land. From thence the light of the Gospel will irradiate the benighted tribes of Ethiopia, and the Sun of Righteousness will shine upon them with healing in his wings. The time of our coming will be hastened, and will accord to the Prince of Peace from every plain and valley, and the sweet echoes shall be repeated from hill-top to mountain, till the whole continent be vocal with praise to the Redeemer. How glorious will be the spectacle!—how inspiring the reality! when these numerous tribes shall sing the songs of Zion, and long-forgotten and benighted Africa shall chant its deep-toned base in the universal chorus of redeemed mankind; when from all the earth around shall roll up to heaven the ecstatic ascription of "Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!" In the promotion of this great object, the philanthropists of Great Britain are now joining with those of America; they see the benefits of Christian civilization in Liberia, and are determined to do their part in the work. The heart of Old England is aroused in sympathy with the friends of liberty here. The connection is so intimate between the two countries, that every thing that affects the United States affects them. The blessing of God will rest upon all the efforts to evangelize Africa, for the first hand goes forth that "Ethiopia should soon stretch out her hands unto God." We have also the promise of God that that people, "scattered and peeled," as they are, shall be returned to a fruitful land, "a present to the Lord of Hosts." May God hasten the time when Africa shall come under the dominion of that Saviour "whose right it is to reign."

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THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

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THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On the records of nearly every religious denomination among us, are resolutions recommending to the churches the Colonization Society. In some churches a long-standing custom has prevailed of making a collection on the Sabbath nearest to July 4th, as an appropriate thank-offering for our national freedom. The Fourth of July this year will be celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. The very perils of our nation will intensify memories of past blessings dated from July 4th, 1776. What more suitable method and appropriate than that gifts to recompense Africa and her children for former enslavements should be offered?

The large number of receptives landed in Liberia in 1860, by the United States Government, presents a special claim upon us not to forsake the Republic, but to assist and strengthen it for their civilization.

We would remind the pastors of churches who are friendly to the Society of the coming day, and earnestly urge attention to it. A general cooperation will render the work light. Collections may be remitted, when convenient, to Caleb Swan, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, directed to Room 87 Bible House, New-York.

AMERICAN DUTY TO LIBERIA.

By the act of the Government of the United States, during the summer of 1860, over 3500 receptives, rescued from slave ships, were landed in Liberia. They are pagan savages. They are in number equal to one-fourth of the civilized inhabitants of the Republic, and thus bears formidable proportion of deteriorating influence to set upon its population. The simplest dictate of justice and humanity seems to require us to strengthen the element of Christian civilization, by encouraging and aiding the best obtainable class of our free colored population to emigrate, and the Colonization Society now has the names of over fifty who have applied for a passage; doubtless, with a little effort others could be obtained. It is not wise to leave such a community weaker by our American policy. Three hundred emigrants should go in the autumn.

LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the United States has neglected to invite or encourage Liberia trade. By heavy duties on imports, and by discriminating duties against her shipping, she has repelled and estranged the merchants of the Republic. What wonder, then, that our unkind legislation should have been imitated, and American vessels meet the same discriminations?

England, and France, and many other nations, have, by reciprocal treaties, cultivated this commerce, and it will soon be monopolized by them, if our Government retains its policy of indifference and repulsion.

Our relations to Liberia, from its origin and similarity of institutions; our commercial interests, and our not distant prospective need of its facilities in disposing of great national complices,

ought to prevail over any prejudice, and lead us to accord to the Republic the privileges of the most favored nations.

JESSE SWAN—LATERAL VIEW.

As an instance of honorable fidelity and successful industry, Mr. Jesse Swan, a small farmer on the St. Paul's river, Maryland county, Liberia, is worthy of notice.

By letter from Hon. R. V. R. Jones, Probate Judge of Liberia, Mr. Swan was recommended to be a trustee, industrious member of the Presbyterian Church, who desired credit for a small capital, to be paid for by shipments of sugar made on his farm. Mr. Swan is a planter by trade, but not having constant employment, turned his spare time to sugar-cane planting. He forwarded well-attested documents to show that he was free from debt, and owned a small farm and house.

The case seemed so promising, that the Managers of the New-York State Colonization authorized the necessary advance of funds, the more readily because he forwarded a small lot of syrup at the same time, for sale on account.

The purchase was made in May, 1859. In 1860, and again this year, Mr. Swan has faithfully forwarded consignments of molasses (thick syrup) to us for sale—the gross proceeds of sale amounting to nearly \$1000, and leaving a handsome surplus in our hands to be invested for him, after paying for the mill principal and interest. Well done. We may confidently believe that Mr. Swan will yet be a large planter, as his life is spent. We hope Liberia will have many like him, faithful and prompt.

THE OCEAN EAGLE.

This fine bark arrived in New-York April 26th, after a very protracted voyage. She is now nearly refitted, and her owners expect to have her sail from this port for Monrovia, Liberia, before the close of June. The following is her report of passengers:

Rev. J. Best and lady, of Presbyterian Mission, Corisco.
Rev. Mr. St. John, lady and infant, Presbyterian mission, Gaboon river.
Mr. Mas, and wife, and two children, of Liberia.
Mr. Lindsey, and wife, and three children, of Liberia.
Cacao—30000 gallons oil; 140 tons barwood; 29 casks malado; 28 tons cannon ball; 140 lbs. ivory.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This institution, so needed and so promising of future good, will, we trust, commence its first class before the close of 1861. Its professors will be selected, if possible, from among our educated colored men. This institution, like the political, commercial, and planting, is to be a channel for the development and demonstration of whatever ability the colored population possess.

FROM THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Return of the Stevens—Letters—Extracts from Liberia Papers.

RETURN OF THE SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

Thus the ship, returning from her ninth voyage to Liberia, after a passage of thirty days, arrived at Baltimore on the 4th of last month. She left the port of Monrovia the 6th of February, moon, soon to sail for the leeward; a schooner from Boston, for sale, about to leave for Sierra Leone; and the Liberia schooners Messrs. Shoppard, James Hall, and the Liberia—all soon to leave for the leeward trade. Several smaller Liberia vessels were to leave the bar in the immediate future. The American ship, the Ocean Eagle, Capt. Yates, sailed for New-York on the 27th of February, with several missionary passengers to the Gaboon river.

Among the articles brought home in the ship we notice 145 casks of palm-oil, over 100 tons of camwood, 53 blocks of cedar, 6 packages of ground nut, sundry bags and boxes of coffee and ginger, 10 lbs. of molasses, and one or two bbls. of sugar. In the cabin came as passengers Dr. James Hall, his daughter, and her friend Miss Sumner; Mrs. Sney, wife of the Rev. John Sney; the Rev. Mr. Rambo and lady; Rev. Mr. Crumwell and family, of the Episcopal Mission; Rev. Mr. White, of the Methodist Mission; Rev. Mr. Oliver, of the Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church; and Dr. Roberts, of Monrovia; and the Rev. M. Clark, of the Methodist Mission. There were also one or two steerage passengers.

The main features of news in Liberia were the operations of the Liberia troops, under President Benson, in settling a long difficulty between two native tribes in the county of Maryland. It seems that a powerful and warlike tribe, emerging from the interior, drove a coast tribe from their towns, and took forcible possession. The Liberia Government have been endeavoring to settle the matter amicably, and to persuade the invaders to surrender their ill-gotten spoils and territory, and retire. The only reply has been, "Might makes right," setting the Liberia authorities at defiance. President Benson found it necessary to take 150 men, and to go and bring them to terms. These pretty steady fighting was the result, and an ultimate yielding on the part of the native chiefs, payment of expenses of the war, and retiring again to the bush. The Liberians lost three men only, two privates and Major Pickett, of Maryland county, who fell while storming a fortified town. It was thought Mr. Benson would be re-elected to the Presidency, though he is warmly opposed by Mr. Yates, formerly Vice-President.

The "Congo question," as the Liberians term the introduction of recaptured Africans, has caused no little excitement. All, however, is quiet now on that score. Those landed at Sinoe have proved somewhat refractory, but President Benson will no doubt settle the Republic is reported to be in a prosperous condition. The sugar making is on the increase, as also the culture of coffee, cotton, and other tropical productions. The multiplication of interior settlements is now under consideration, and a measure so important will not, we trust, be left long unaccomplished.

No letters from the Liberia authorities arrived by this ship, being, it is presumed, the absence of President Benson, who was engaged successfully in repelling the hostilities of a native tribe near Sinoe.

In our last number we mentioned the negotiation of a treaty with the Government of Liberia, by our able Commissioner, Dr. James Hall, under instructions from the Board of Directors, by which the management of recaptured Africans, after their arrival at the Republic, is confided to that Government; which, we are happy to believe, will adopt a wise and humane policy for their civilization and welfare, in preparation for their admission to all the duties and immunities of citizenship. We are very happy to publish, with other communications, the following observations made by that excellent missionary of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. G. C. Hoffman, who returned in the Stevens to Cape Palmas:

From Rev. G. C. Hoffman.

SHIP M. C. STEVENS, December 11, 1860.
REV. R. R. GUNTER—My Dear Brother:—You will be glad to learn of our safe arrival on the coast of Africa.

After a voyage of thirty-three days from Cape Henry, we sailed on Monday, 10th inst., the high and beautiful ship, the "Ment." We cast anchor in the evening, and this morning the captain, Dr. Hall, and a few of the passengers, went on shore, accompanied by a number of the settlers, and without exception found the country, as expected, happy. Both they, as well as the doctor (Colonel), spoke of the hospitality of the settlement. I saw nothing to render it unhealthy. The town, we numbered about eighty houses, appears well from the sea. The houses are nestled among the green trees along the hill side. The hill rises to the height of nearly 1100 feet. The water is excellent, and the land fertile.

The climate is temperate, where now most of the recaptured slaves live. Of those landed in Liberia, 380 have been sent to Cape Mount; of those, 31 have died (most of them were sick when they landed), and 24 had run away, been entered away by the natives. Those remaining seemed in a pretty good condition. They were under daily instruction, both in school and in the cultivation of the land. The teacher spoke of them as being docile, and many of them as showing a desire for instruction.

The arrival of all these receptives should make an important feature in future missionary operations. A portion, at least, of the representatives from different tribes should be taken to the town schools, in the hope and with the object of training them for useful employment in the distant parts of the country. I shall make an application for the three natives who were taken in the Kibby, and detained some months in New-York, and who are now on board our vessel. They are intelligent little fellows.

We have had a good voyage and a pleasant one; no accident has occurred, and no serious sickness. We have had, daily, morning and evening prayer, both in the cabin and among the emigrants. Our passengers are all well, and my little daughter has enjoyed the voyage and improved in health. The captain and officers have been faithful to duty, and kind and attentive to all.

I shall continue my letter as I reach other ports. On the 19th of December we reached Monrovia, landed thirteen of our emigrants, and sent twenty-five to Careyburg. As most of the freight was to be landed, and Dr. Hall had business with the Government, we remained here a fortnight. During this time we made frequent visits on shore. The people were very kind, and we had the pleasure of dining with the President, and taking breakfast with the Vice-President, Mr. Roberts. The Legislature was in session, and we attended occasionally the sittings. I was pleased to meet the Senator and Representative from Cape Palmas. The steamer Seth Grosvenor came in while we were there, bringing the mails from the leeward and eastern coasts. Letters from our missionaries gave us the glad news of their good health and happy labors.

Just before we left, our ladies, with Dr. Hall and our Captain accompanied by Dr. McGill, Mrs. Benedict, Ex-President Roberts, and Mrs. Roberts, took a trip up the St. Paul's river, as far as Washington's, just above Millsburg. We were all delighted with the beautiful river, but most with the thriving farms and comfortable houses along its banks. We stopped at Mr. Anderson's, and visited his sugar-mill. He was preparing to grind. Last year he made 60,000 pounds, and expects to make 80,000 next year. On ascending the river, we stopped at Mr. Roberts' farm, and took lunch under the trees; and coming down, we drew our three boats together, and under the shady bank, we rested and enjoyed the view. Our time did not allow us to inspect the invasions which we were to stop and dine. Instead of returning through Stockton Cove, we continued down the St. Paul's, and passed out of the bar, which we did without any difficulty.

We were all delighted with the trip, and rejoiced to observe the property of the settlers. It was Saturday, market-day, and we saw many of the produce of the country, including produce to market and comfortable houses along its banks. The Cooper's have another steam-mill for grinding it. They made on their own farm, last season, 40,000 pounds of sugar.

You will be glad to learn that I visited Careyburg. In company with the Rev. G. W. Gibson, I left Monrovia at 7 o'clock in the morning, and reached Careyburg at 12 o'clock, and then started off in a south-east direction for twelve miles. The road was rough, and much overgrown. Some six or eight bridges are still needed, 35 places of the logs which are now the only means of crossing the streams. There are three good bridges made near Careyburg, but unfortunately the contracts made with the road-makers and the bridge-makers were such that both considered their work done before they had made the road on the level with the bridges; and as a consequence the three good bridges which are built are from three to six feet above the road level! The road is from ten to fifteen feet wide; in the midst of it, among the stumps, is a foot-path, along which we traveled. It was evening when we reached there. We were kindly received by Dr. Roberts, who has a good frame building on the hill near the Hospital. We remained all the next day at noon. We had sufficient opportunity of viewing the place and visiting some of the people. The land seems fertile and good, but the difficulty is to get produce to market; freight and transportation would more than swallow up the profits. The settlers, however, seemed to be contented and happy, and the country seemed to be well pleased with the place, as well as those who had been there a longer period. I saw George Burton, of the McDonough Estate, who reported his company well pleased; four had died. Many who came out last spring have settled on the road, towards the St. Paul's, for the distance of six miles. I visited a number of them, and found them well satisfied, though in one house I found three members of the same family.

The Congress in this country seem to have been well managed by Mr. Sney. They have been placed out in families, both in Monrovia and the country. Some who have taken them are, it is true, persons of no responsibility; but still, on the whole, under the circumstances, I do not see that any thing better could have been done for them. Now, if rightly managed, they will become useful members of society. The same plan has been pursued at Sinoe, with equal success.

But at Sinoe things are different. I think there were 380 landed here. They are not Congos, who seem a quiet, docile race, but the representatives of half a dozen tribes—men of resource and determined spirit. There are Annages, Agri, Mobis, Barabas, and others. They are all of different ages, and are living in thatched houses at the entrance of the town.

Neither of these (Bassa and Sinoe) are places, in my opinion, for new settlers. Acclimated persons can occupy such places with advantage. If an interior station could really be established at a point (where the inhabitants would not be barred by its inaccessibility), it would be of great advantage to the interests of Liberia. It would be a place, as Harrisburg, or the site of the Lathrum Mission, on the St. Paul's, both of which places I visited. There is a fine hilly country back of Sinoe, but the bar of the river is almost always so dangerous that it would be an objection. Of the interior from Sinoe I know little. The neighborhood of Cape Mount might afford some local facility for this station, as it is a healthy one—comparatively so, at least. Cape Palmas, also, would furnish such positions. Our interior station, near the Cavalla, fifty miles from its mouth, is surrounded by fine hills—a rich and fertile soil.

Thirty-nine of the emigrants in this expedition go now to Careyburg, thirty to the Harbors, Careyburg, Parkers, Copeland, Tala, Sumner, and others. This settlement, next to the St. Paul's, seems to me most important and prosperous. I hope you will direct the attention of emigrants toward it. The Methodist Conference is to be held there this month. Dr. Hall is pretty well, but his daughter is not much im-

NOTES ON COFFEE AND ITS CULTURE.

BY A. G. MOORE.

The two domestic beverages most extensively used throughout the civilized world are coffee and tea. The French and Germans have their *café*; the Englishman his *beer*; the Irish and Americans their *whisky*, in which they drink each other's health—but these are the accompaniments of the public-house, the social gathering, or worse places. The only drinks worthy of being brought into the family circle as beverages are the first named two, and one other more recently introduced, called chocolate.

Many well meaning persons have classed tea and coffee among the injurious articles of diet, "also poisons," "brooders of headaches," etc. Never having formed the habit of drinking either, nor any artificial beverage, I may be allowed to say that the extraneous of all arguments are apt to reach into error. The appetite, that natural guardian of the stomach, and when satisfied and healthy, a reliable one, has prompted man to the use of these drinks, until they are to be found on almost every civilized table. And it is a curious fact that chemists have subsequently brought their sciences to bear on the subject, and find that there is a substance peculiar to coffee, which they name *Caffeine*; also to a peculiar property they name *Thein*. These two substances are so nearly identical, that chemical skill can discover in them no difference. It is a mere chance that the palate has thus, in advance of science, in such different products, from different quarters of the globe, instinctively in all nations, pointed out the self-same substance, and claimed it for the human system! Yet, as our reason is higher than the appetite, every man will avoid excess, will weigh the effect of each article of food on his own system, and regard with a jealous eye every habit, lest habit should swerve his judgment.

The accompanying engraving (Fig. 1), represents a young thrifty coffee tree about ten feet high. The plant sometimes attains a height of twenty feet; but in cultivation it is desirable to keep the height of the tree low, for the great injury it sustains in careless hands, is the break of every tree was filled to its utmost capacity, a very large load that the trunk could not support, and the trunk would break, and the tree would fall. The accompanying engraving (Fig. 1), represents a young thrifty coffee tree about ten feet high. The plant sometimes attains a height of twenty feet; but in cultivation it is desirable to keep the height of the tree low, for the great injury it sustains in careless hands, is the break of every tree was filled to its utmost capacity, a very large load that the trunk could not support, and the trunk would break, and the tree would fall.

lands, but there are many plantations which do not average more than half or three-fourths of a pound of the tree, and yet pay expenses. A yield of three or four pounds per tree is generally considered a large average.

Fig. 2, is the coffee berry of natural size. In color, shape, and size, it is very like a black heart cherry. This is no resemblance to what we know as coffee, but each such berry contains two of the grains, enveloped in a mass of pulpy matter, and several membranous coatings. Fig. 2, shows the berry divided so that each segment contain a grain. Fig. 3, shows the two grains as they lie in the berry, but with all the enveloping substance rubbed off. Each of these is a distinct seed or grain, as may be seen at d, Fig. 2, representing the planted berry dug up from the ground after it had sprouted, and the two roots had developed.

The coffee tree originated in Arabia, and it is said that from a plant brought as a curiosity to the Royal Gardens of Paris a century and a half ago, a few offshoots were sent to the West Indies. Now these islands produce the greater part of the world's supply. About fifty years ago, a "Padre," or priest, obtained and planted a few coffee seeds in his garden in Costa Rica, and for twenty years it was only considered as a curiosity, but now it is so extensively cultivated there that it is the chief article of export, and constitutes the main source of individual and national wealth. It is being rapidly introduced into the other Central American States; indeed, in San Salvador, I saw the finest plantation, though everywhere its cultivation was of a negligent kind. From this change, however, I must except the American Consul, Dr. Hine, whose plantation of 200 acres, near San José de Costa Rica, was well kept, and, though young, was a charming sight.

Its cultivation is a beautiful and pleasant employment. It succeeds best among the fine airy highlands, where the climate is temperate and healthy throughout the year. In itself, it is remarkably beautiful, having a luxuriance of dark, glossy, evergreen foliage. When the blossoms, in their season, white as the new fallen snow, cover the whole tree, when the ripened fruit, the branches with dark red clusters, there is a richness and brilliancy unparalleled by any cultivated plant. It is a profitable employment too. Even as it is conducted by the Costa Ricans, the returns from four crops usually repay the whole investment with interest.

Almost universally it is raised from seed, very much as a nursery-man does his apple trees. When the plants are six inches high, they are removed from the seed-bed, and set out nine inches apart, and kept clear of weeds for a year. Then they are taken up and planted in their permanent positions, varying from four to nine feet apart. When two years old, if very vigorous, they begin to bear; but a full crop is obtained the fourth year. A plantation should, however, be planted when the ripened fruit is taken up for twenty-five or thirty years, but in the majority of cases which I saw, the trees were ready for the wood-pile when ten years old.

In December and January the crop is gathered. The wet season is then passed, and a uniform dry season may be depended on. Women and children are mostly employed in the picking, and a busy time it is. The berries are thrown into large vats of water, and well stirred with paddles, moved either by hand or machinery, until the grains are in part separated from their external coatings. The mass is then allowed to stand in the water for a day or two, until an insipid fermentation takes place, which decomposes the gluten, etc., and it is claimed, improves the flavor of the coffee. It is then taken from the vats, and spread upon cement floors, which are a permanent and important part of the arrangements of a coffee estate, sometimes covering an acre or more of ground. Here the coffee is frequently stirred, and in the course of fifteen or twenty days is sufficiently dry to be housed. In some cases, especially among foreign cultivators, I found kilns in use to facilitate the drying. The next process is to remove and separate the particles of hull, etc., which still adhere to the grain. This is accomplished by a rubbing process. Various machines are in use for this purpose, more or less efficient according to the means or intelligence of the operators; but Yankee inventions have already been introduced, which reduce the cost of cleaning from 11 cents to 3 cents per bushel. After this, the refuse and dust are removed by winnowing, and it is ready for sale. When, however, it reaches the warehouse of the merchant, it is picked over, grain by grain, and all the imperfect ones are sorted out.

OPPOSITION TO EMIGRATION.

To those who are unacquainted with the Anglo-African, and his antecedents, it will no doubt appear somewhat strange, that any opposition whatever should manifest itself to the splendid offer now made by the Haytian Government, to induce colored Americans to emigrate to that beautiful island. But to us who are conversant with the habits, and customs, and at their homes, and have suffered with them, and talked over their grievances, it does not seem at all strange. Every race has its peculiarities, and the descendants of Africa are not without theirs. Ours is not a migratory race, and this is our greatest misfortune. If we penetrate the interior of Africa, this declaration will hold good, and if we follow the race into other lands, to which they have been forced, it will hold equally good. The use of home predominates in the race. Take as an illustration the condition of the free colored population in the Southern States. In Maryland there are 70,000, in Virginia, 60,000, and in the other slave States an equally large proportion. The condition of these people is little better than that of the slave. Laws of the most oppressive character have been enacted against them, and still they remain. The German and Italian leave his native land, and its chains behind, seeks a new and more congenial home in a strange and untrodden country, and eventually becomes the possessor of the soil, and bequeathes to his children wealth and freedom. But sad to say, the sons of Africa, through love of home and fear of adventure, suffer on, and hope for "the good time coming." To strike the chains from the limbs of the slaves of the South, is the first duty of the philanthropist; to instill into the hearts of the free colored men a spirit of enterprise, adventure, and self-respect, is the next.

Another very strong reason why we oppose emigration, lies in the prejudice which the Colonization scheme has created in our minds against everything that would induce us to leave our native land, and the Yankee slang that this is the "white man's country." We do not seem to understand that the Negro haters of America are just as much opposed to the building up of a powerful and influential Government in Hayti, as they are to the colored man's remaining in the States of this Union.

All the objections to emigration appear to centre in the feeling that we ought not to quit the land of our birth, and leave the slave in his chains. This view of the case comes at the first glance with some force, but on a closer examination, it will be found to have but little weight. If it could be shown that our presence here was actually needed, and that we could exert an influence, no matter what position we occupied in the community, then I agree that duty would require us to remain.

But let us look at facts. It must be confessed that the colored people of this country, are a race of cooks, waiters, bar-

bers, stewards, boot-boys, and chimney-sweeps. How much influence has such a class upon a community! It makes no difference whether this class be white or colored, the effect is the same.

Again, that the owner of the soil is the most productive, self-sustaining, and independent man in the world, we have ever urged in our convictions, that colored citizens ought to leave the soil of their birth, and make themselves to agriculture. This they cannot very well do in the United States, for, while a few have the means, the masses are poor and unable to purchase a home-stead. The indentured held out to the other people, to take up the western lands, are denied to the descendants of Africa, for the Government has decided the colored men have not the right disposition in the company of the public land. Feeling that thousands in our country who would willingly become farmers, would be glad to embrace a reasonable offer, I advocated ten years ago in the columns of the London *Times*, the propriety of the English Government's holding out inducements to colored men to emigrate to Jamaica. The subject was brought before Lord Grey, the then Secretary for the Colonies, and for a time I felt that something could be expected. However, I was soon satisfied that the mere offer of a free passage would be but slight inducement to a poor people.

Now the Republic of Hayti, through its generosity, does even more than I had asked of Great Britain. A free passage, a free grant of land with all the rights of the native, is indeed a golden opportunity. "But the talk of emigration will amuse our people," say some. Suppose it does. Are we to be satisfied with remaining in the middle positions we now occupy, when we can leave them? I hold that the descendants of Africa, in this country, will never be respected until they shall leave the cockpit, the brier's chair, and the "white man's" hand. They will be free, themselves, but the slave will be free, means something more than appearing in a military attitude. To emigrate to Hayti, and to develop the resources of the island, and to build up a powerful and influential government there, which shall demonstrate the genius and capabilities of the Negro, is as good an anti-slavery work as can be done in the Northern States of this Union.

Our opponents do not meet the subject fairly and honestly. To attempt to connect the Haytian emigration movement with the old and hateful Colonization scheme, is only to create a prejudice in the minds of the people. Originated by a colored nation, in the interests of the colored race, conducted and sustained solely by the friends of the nation, and the colored race, it is essentially and diametrically opposed to the Colonization project, which was originated by slaveholders, in the interests of slavery, and conducted and sustained exclusively by the friends of bondage, and the haters of the Negro.—*Palm and Pine*.

SPRING GARDEN, N. Y.

LONDON, February 5th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Following up the subject of our conversation of the other day, I venture to address a few thoughts to you respecting the present crisis, to which, I think, the attention of the friends of Liberia may reasonably be asked, and may probably be directed; and I do so the more unreservedly, as I have for many years entertained and expressed the conviction that—I will not say the most desirable, but the only effective way to suppress the slave-trade, to elevate the Negro, and ultimately to abolish slavery, is to work in such manner and direction, in Africa, as to develop the teeming agricultural and rich commercial resources of that country; and that the only effective way to break down the barrier of social partition—of prejudice, of color, of race, and of the whole of the human race, and mankind, is for communities of the latter to make themselves necessary to the social and commercial exigencies of their times. Applying the principles of this general reasoning to the question of the sources of cotton supply—a question so deeply interesting at this juncture to all classes of men in England—to statesmen, politicians, capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, and the general public, I venture to say without fear of contradiction, that, if intelligent, properly directed, and well sustained efforts be made to promote the extensive cultivation of cotton in Liberia, and if the comparatively skilled labor of the citizens of the Republic of Liberia can be turned permanently and largely into that direction; and if, as the result of that, an extensive cotton supply can be obtained, and the whole of the human race, that quarter, black merchants, black travelers, black diplomats, black millionaires, black savans and literates from Liberia, Hayti, and other communities of civilized Negroes, will be as welcome in Liverpool, in Bristol, in Manchester, in Glasgow, in Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, and London—and that notwithstanding their hair, the color of their skin, or any peculiarities of shape of their bones and their feet—be the wealthiest and proudest, and the most refined and most aristocratic of the elite of New-York, or Carolina, or Virginia.

We live in a practical and utilitarian age. Whatever impression may be attached to the involutions of mere abstract moral principles, more, much more, is accorded, now-a-days, to practical, tangible acts by which the world is benefited, communities are enriched, and nations strengthened. It becomes therefore, I conceive, the more imperatively the duty of communities of free Negroes to cease from the dependence upon the abstract sympathy they have a right to claim because of the common humanity and of the moral influence of slavery, and the universal character of prejudice, and manfully to put their shoulders to the social wheel, and by urging the wagon of England's pressing commercial need out of the rut and difficulty of the present crisis, to show, not merely their power of self-support, their capacity for self-government, and their disposition and ability for high intellectual culture, but their preparedness and willingness to contribute a fair quota to the common progress, the prosperity of the nations, and the ends of international intercourse. Then, regarding the subject from another point of view, what shall be the effect of the cultivation of cotton in Liberia, upon the population, indigenous and immigrant, of that Republic? I think the fact that it will necessarily give immediate and constant employment and occupation to large numbers of the colored men, and that it will employ more hands than rice-growing, or sugar-planting, or palm-oil-making, or camwood-gathering, or elephant-hunting, or gold-digging, gives the consideration of this aspect of it very great importance. And I think that looking at the subject from this point of view, we need care but little for the argument of comparative poverty and want, and the question of the relative position of the colored man to the white man. If God, having "made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon the face of the earth, has appointed the bounds of their habitations," he surely did so for some wise, just, and benevolent purpose; and each community has no more a right to claim the enjoyment of the privileges that pertain to the common humanity, than it is under obligation to recognize the claim to meet the responsibilities attaching to the same, and the occupation of a fair and fertile portion of the earth, the productions of which enter largely into human consumption, and the increase of which production will tend materially to the ad-

vincement of social progress, the amelioration of the condition of the suffering, and the cementing of the broken bond of common brotherhood. Cotton, it is true, is grown, and to a degree cultivated, by the aboriginal communities in many parts of western Africa; and we shall soon find that, from various districts, western Africa ought to be regarded a meritorious source of supply—a source of supply existing long before the cotton plant was transported to America, a source of supply ample for a very large requirement, a source of supply which only requires the application to it of organization, capital, and encouragement equal to the development of its capabilities; still, I believe, that the citizens of the Republic of Liberia have in their control the elements of a greater measure of success in the prosecution of the enterprise I would commend, than the native populations of Abbeokuta, the Gallinas, and the Mendi country. This letter, my dear sir, has unavoidably become exceedingly discursive. Unwilling to draw it to an undue length, I cannot attempt an exhaustive treatment of the subject. I have, consequently, only indicated a few columns of the subject, and I leave it to you to pursue in conclusion. I will throw out just one remark more, which you may possibly turn to good use.

When the establishment of Liberia was commenced, the abolitionists of the United States, and many of the people of the African race in that country, regarded it, and I believe still do regard it, as a mere evasion; but the friends and promoters of the undertaking, persistent in representing it as, and claiming for it that it was designed and calculated to promote the extinction of American slavery. Whether or not the first Liberians were "debarred for a purpose" matters but little. There are now the citizens of that Republic, and among them, there are, doubtless, considerable numbers of them who have been cotton-growers, and who have been cotton-pickers in the United States; and these people, with the intelligence they possess, and the measure of education they may have acquired, are certainly better qualified than any other persons now in, or probably shortly to be in, western Africa, to be the means of instructing and employing the aboriginal population in systematic cotton-cultivation; and if they will do so, I believe, that the cotton plant will be the slaveholder's ruin. I have claimed that the emigration of the free blacks to Liberia, and the emancipation of slaves on the condition that they should be sent to Liberia, would effect the abolition of slavery in the Union, they prophesied, though they wist not; and that if "Cotton is king in America" and "Cotton is bread in England."

cotton, in respect to the results of the enlightened, systematic, extensive cultivation of it in Africa, upon the destinies of the tolling and oppressed Negro population in America, shall be as angel of bloodless and peace and deliverance, in Africa, to the children of that Africa which is its home, and was its birth-place. With respect and consideration, Dear sir, yours, very truly and obliged, A. W. HANCOCK.

(Signed) TO GEORGE RALSTON, Esq., Consul-General of Liberia, London.

LONDON, February 23, 1861.

I recommend Mr. President Benson to have the above letter from Mr. Consul Hancock, sent to the Hon. Secretary of the War, and a British Consul, who feels a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Liberian people) published in the *Liberian Herald*, and to invite the people of Liberia to turn their attention to the supply of cotton to the Liverpool market. If a few enterprising citizens of Liberia would encourage the natives to pull cotton and bring it to them to be ginned, and then put the bales and sent off to Liverpool, it would be found to be easily effected, and a good profit made with very little labor. Hundreds of thousands—nay, millions of bales of cotton (say two millions of fresh supply), would be most acceptable from other countries than the United States, because the English wish to emancipate themselves from dependence upon the principal supply coming from the United States, where the rebellion of the Southern States tends them to apprehend that the growth and supply of cotton will be much interfered with and seriously diminished. The English wish to have *free labor cotton*, such as Liberia can supply. They do not wish to have the sin of upholding slavery in the Southern States, by getting any more cotton from America; but if Liberia and other countries will supply them, they must *perforce* get supplies from the United States, which have lately been furnishing seven-eighths of all that is imported into England. And there are five millions of people more or less dependent upon the supply of cotton from the inter-tropical regions of the world, and it would never do to give up the main source of their supply, and to leave them in a state of starvation and a starving condition. I hope Liberia will exert her- self to the utmost, to send as much cotton as possible to England this year, and make arrangements for increasing large supplies.

We invite the attention of our readers, and citizens particularly, to the above correspondence; and hope the comprehensive and practical ideas contained therein will be duly considered by them.

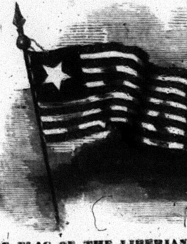
If we look right home, we can see that not only is Great Britain affected by her dependence on foreign countries, but that we also are injuriously affected by our dependence upon these same countries. And a case in point is now in the unsettled condition of the United States, every Liberia fearing that Liberia will be more injured by the crisis than we can hope for—in her commerce, her institutions, and perhaps her very life as a nation, connected with that country.

Knowing these things, and knowing that we also are enmeshed by our dependence, we cannot reasonably fail to exert ourselves to liberate Liberia from this dependence—especially by the cultivation of cotton, an article in the production of which, in our country, all nature conspires to enable us to succeed. Shall we, then, remain in a slavish dependence, or shall we rise ourselves to many independence by employing the means which God has placed so abundantly in our reach?—*Liberian Herald*.

The last census shows a colored population of 10,831 in the city of New-York, which is a decrease in ten years of 2948. The total number of foreign born is 340; born in slave States (principally Virginia and Maryland), 1508; born in free States, 8988. The number of children attending school within the year was 1887; number of persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, 1180. Out of the 10,831 of colored persons in the city, 8281 are under 20, and there are 7870 over 20 years of age. The number of families in the same population is 1209. About one-half live in three wards—the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth. The Eighth Ward contains no more than 2688. Out of the 10,831 and over, only 85 are returned as owners of real estate. The value of all real estate owned by Negroes is put down at \$250,478. The highest value of real estate in the city, \$250,478, is owned by a white man, who has his occupation as that of waiter, and said he was born in Massachusetts. Another statistic, a cook, says he is worth \$50,000. The total value of personal estate is stated at \$218,765.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1861.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

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COFFEE.

We invite our readers to read the article on coffee, illustrated with plates showing the manner of its growth, for which we are indebted to the *American Agriculturist*. The berry is in form and size much like a large cherry, of a dark red when ripe, and each berry having two grains of coffee in it. The berries grow close to the limb of the tree, in whorls all around the limb, and there whorls from one to two inches apart. In this plate, the tree or plant looks small; but it really attains a height of thirty feet, if allowed to grow without topping. Liberia has several varieties of coffee; the largest berry is by far the most productive, and in our market readily brings nearly double the price of Rio. It is a matter of very serious regret, that hitherto it has not been cultivated on a large scale or to much profit. We hope that under the stimulus of high prices and a ready market, a new impulse will be given to its cultivation.

Mr. Edward Morris, of Philadelphia, has a standing advertisement in the *Liberian* market, offering to purchase for cash at a high price; and he will soon, we learn, furnish improved machinery for cleaning it, to the different settlements, as needed. With coffee and cotton, and sugar-cane equal to any raised in the world, the Liberia emigrant must be a thriftest or most unfortunate man, if he does not soon become independent. Why do not thousands of colored men go and develop this waiting wealth!

COTTON IN LIBERIA.

In 1834, having occasion to call on Archy Moore, of the St. Paul's river, in company with a Christian friend, a large cotton-plant attracted our attention by its dwelling, and became a subject of conversation. We were informed it was a wild plant, and had been bearing most of the time for two or three years. Mr. Moore had never taken pains to test the amount of yield from this plant in a given time, but at our request agreed to do so. Several weeks after the interview, he reported that the yield had averaged half a pound a week in the seed—equal to nine pounds of clean cotton a year.

In 1840, passing a small house on the south bank of the St. Paul's river, my attention was attracted by the sound of a spinning-wheel. On entering the house, to learn where the cotton was raised, considerable quantities in the various stages of picked, raised, carded, and spun cotton lay and hung about the room; near the door sat a basket half full of cotton-seed. It was thus apparent that the cotton was raised near by. To the question where it came from, the woman at the spinning-wheel pointed to four cotton-plants in front of her house, and said all of it came from those plants. Further questions drew out the fact that the plants were a year old, came up from wild seed, and had been bearing for eight months.

The plants were then in full vigor, bearing buds and blossoms and bolls in all degrees of growth—several opened, and showing their burden of fine white fibre. With a missionary companion, Rev. Mr. Canfield, I proceeded to count the bolls and blossoms then on one of these plants, and found nearly three hundred.

In September, 1840, Dr. J. Lawrence Day sailed for Liberia, and arrived early in November at Monrovia. A friend gave him a small quantity of Sea Island cotton-seed as he was leaving the United States, which he planted on his arrival in the garden of Governor Buchanan, about November 24th. It grew so rapidly,

that on January 1st, 1841, in less than six weeks after the seed was planted, he broke off some branches, and sent them home to the United States by a friend, which "exhibited a beautiful white cotton, with a fine and long staple."

This season, Mrs. Adams, of Basa, Liberia, sent us a specimen of cotton from her farm—procured by cotton broken down of 14 cents a pound. Our friend Edward Morris, of Philadelphia, received a sample from Mr. Sharp, of Basa, on the St. John's river, having a staple over 1 1/2 inch in length, and valued at 15 cents.

The cotton-plant yielding such cotton bears for many years, and in some native villages, trimmed up into the form of a tree or shade. Now, when the supply of cotton amasses universal interest, why may not Liberia attract attention as a most promising field for its cultivation!

BAKE OCEAN EAGLE.

At 11 A. M., Tuesday, July 23d, the *Ocean Eagle*, commanded by Captain Yates, took her departure from New-York for Liberia and Congo, and intermediate ports. Among her passengers were four missionaries of the Presbyterian Mission destined to Corisco, an island for health and beauty not exceeded in tropical Africa, and rendered especially interesting of late by the great addition of native converts to the church. The Rev. Mr. Mackie and lady return to the field of their former labor with renewed energy and undiminished zeal. Mr. McQuoss also returns to a field of labor consigned to the resting place of her devoted husband, and by the missionaries of past sufferings and labors. The Rev. Mr. Nassau looks good for the first time to encounter the dangers of a tropical climate, and participate in the glorious effort to make known Jesus and eternal life to the bewildered heathen of Africa. The blessings and prayers of many will accompany them to their perilous and self-denying work. Other passengers were on board, destined to Congo. How impossible does it seem in this world to separate the evil from the good! Corisco is kindling all alike with Christian truth; Congo is still the haunt of the murderous, man-stealing slave-trader! The *Ocean Eagle* takes to Liberia a few implements for manufacturing sugar, and a full cargo.

LIBERIA NEWS.

Our readers will find a large portion of this number of the *New-York Colonization Journal* filled with extracts from the *Liberian* papers. We might have condensed this matter by giving its spirit in our own editorials, but believe we best promote the interests of Liberia by letting them appear in their own language.

The chief items of interest relate to the Presidential election, the summary settlement of a chronic quarrel near Garraway, among some native tribes, for possession of the sea coast of twenty-five miles west of Cape Palmas, and the disposal of the eight hundred and one natives just landed from the *Nightingale*. It is very manifest that the little steamer *Seth Grosvener* was a very efficient power in driving the natives from their strong position on a rocky promontory right in the path of President Benson's soldiers. Her steam-power enabled her to select a position commanding their rear, and so easily to open a path for the troops coming up the coast. We find a long account of the battle given in the *Liberian Herald*, in which no allusion was made to this fact, which is as if "Hamlet were left out of the play," when Hamlet is the chief point of the play. Honor where honor is due; and while Liberians glory in their victory, do not let them withhold from the *Grosvener* the praise justly due for her efficacious aid.

The Legislature had set apart \$10,000 for this service, and by so quickly finishing the war, half the sum sufficed, which may fairly be credited to the little steamer.

The progress of laborers from captured slave ships goes on, but thanks to our Government, adequate means for their support have been provided by Congress, and we may hope they will augment the strength of rather than weaken Liberia.

Of the election of President Benson for his fourth term by a decided majority, we need say nothing more than that it seems to us a very fortunate election. We hope, at the expiration of this term, making eight years, he will positively decline, and let the world see that colored men are as capable of voluntary yielding power, honor, and emolument as are others, and also that the men competent to fill this high station are not confined to either Roberts or Benson, but of whom filled the post with so much honor, but that others equally able and worthy are at hand to fill the place.

THE PADERE EXPEDITION.

Success of the *Liberian Arms*—The View Taken of the War by the People of Maryland continued.

From the Special Correspondent of the *Liberian Herald*.

PO RIVER TOWN, N. W. OF GARRAWAY, Feb. 10, 1861.

We left Monrovia, as you are aware, on the 5th inst. The steamer *Seth Grosvener* arrived at Basa the same day, and on the morning of the 6th, having received on board Capt. John Haines and his company, numbering forty-seven in all, left for Sinou, where the three vessels, the *Quail*, *Randall*, and the steamer, anchored within an hour of each other on the morning of the 7th. Here we remained to organize, parade, make cartridges and cylinders, and discharge acres of other preparatory duties. A brigade never appeared to better advantage in Liberia, than did this one, as respects the martial appearance and conduct of the men and officers, the vivacity of their spirits, perfect order and harmony.

On the 9th, the President having transferred his flag from the steamer to the *Quail*, the troops embarked, their number having been augmented by fifty men from Sinou, under Lieut. Col. Crayton and Major Monger. The *Quail* did not reach Palmas till the 10th; the other vessels arrived the day before, and the troops quartered as directed. The 12th and 13th were spent in preliminaries.

On the morning of the 14th, His Excellency the President dispatched the Fourth Regiment (Major Pinkett), and three companies of the First Regiment; the whole under Lieut. Col. Lawrence, to Half Garraway, "via beach," twenty-five miles on the coast, to await the arrival of the vessels with the other troops. The vessels left Harper that afternoon, and ran up to Po River and Garraway harbor, Mr. Goodhue and Capt. Broder having placed their fine schooner, the *Clarinda*, at the disposal of His Excellency, to transport a part of the troops to the seat of war. On the morning of the 15th, at six o'clock, the *Quail*, *Randall*, and *Seth Grosvener*, with twenty-five miles on the coast, to await the arrival of the vessels with the other troops. The vessels left Harper that afternoon, and ran up to Po River and Garraway harbor, Mr. Goodhue and Capt. Broder having placed their fine schooner, the *Clarinda*, at the disposal of His Excellency, to transport a part of the troops to the seat of war. 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the late military expedition against the Po river rebels to return to James B. Dunn, Esq., their grateful very kind and most interesting letter, dated at the late expedition; they beg that he will accept special acknowledgment of the favor bestowed upon their kind hospitalities shown to sick and wounded by Mr. Dunn.

MILITARY PRESENT.—The President has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel Isaac Lawrence Colonel of the First Regiment, in place of Francis Major, dismissed.

OBITUARIES.—of the gallant Major Pinkett, who fell in the late engagement against the Po river rebels, and of the other brave men who lost their lives in the attack, will appear in our next.

DEPARTURE OF THE TACOS.—The soldiers from the Windward Nations took their departure this afternoon. The President and staff went on board the Quail at 6 o'clock, P. M., amid the booming of cannons.

It is only a fortnight since they arrived. The object of the expedition has been fully accomplished. (The rebellious tribes have been completely humbled; while those who about the Cavalla river have been obedient to the laws, and free-trade on the river. Difficulties have been amicably settled, and peace established on a firm foundation. The President has shown energy, wisdom, and bravery.

The expedition against the Nissim seems to have been well planned and promptly executed. In the field, the President seemed ever ready to mingle with justice.

Only three men of the Liberians lost their lives in the war. All the wounded are likely to recover.

We cannot but be thankful to the gracious (river of all good, at the happy termination of the war. The troops returned in the Seth Grosvenor, the schooner Randall, and Government schooner Quail.—From the Cavalla Messenger.

A CARD

To Captain Steadler and T. E. Goodhue,
Captain and supercargo of the schooner Clarinda, of Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The President of the people of Liberia beg to return you their grateful thanks for the very kind and efficient service you rendered them, in gratuitously placing your good vessel at the disposal of the Government during the late military expedition against the rebellious tribes at Cape Palmas and vicinity.

From the Liberia Herald, of March 6, 1861.

VISIT TO CAPE PALMAS.

CAPE PALMAS, February 15, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I left Sino on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., in the little steamer Seth Grosvenor, and arrived here on the afternoon of the 10th, at 4 o'clock.

I am most favorably impressed with the appearance of things here. The town looks clean and neat. The street—for there is but one, and that I am told is almost endless one, extending indefinitely into the interior—is kept very clean. From the story character of some portions of the soil, I was at first inclined to think that the people were not entitled to any extraordinary amount of credit for the fertility of the soil, and cape from weeds and bushes. I was disposed to attribute the barrenness of every thing to the invincible sterility of the soil; but I have learned that it is owing to the active industry of the people.

The cape is by no means as large as Cape Montserrat, nor one-third the height or breadth; it is only a small point of land, somewhat elevated, a kind of peninsula—extending abruptly into the Atlantic. On the cape proper, which, judging from the narrow strip that connects it with the mainland, was at one time an island, is built the portion of the town called Harper. Here are the principal stores and shops. Here is the hotel—the former residence of Mr. Lawrence. The summit of the hill at the foot of which are the principal landings. Most of the business is done in this part of the town. A few yards west is the Orphan Asylum, almost on the point of the cape, and immediately in the rear (south) of the light-house, which, by the way, like the light-house on Cape Montserrat, is famed for its intense brilliancy of light.

The hotel is one of the most attractive places in Cape Palmas; owing to no doubt to the remarkable urbanity and obliging disposition of the owner than to its beautiful and popular location. It is the centre of attraction for all foreigners. Mr. Marshall is the agent at this point for the British mail steamer.

From the hotel, eastward, there is a gradual descent to the residence of Chief Justice Drayton, a newly erected building—not very large, but neat and commodious. Leaving the Judge's dwelling there is a slight ascent, which forms a beautiful knoll, entirely free from vegetation. Here was the site of the large native town occupied by the Cape Palmas natives previous to the war of 1857. From this hill there is another descent, rather abrupt and steep, and over sandy soil, over which it seems that the small river, which now empties itself on the north of the cape, or more probably the sea, formerly flowed.

From this sandy spot the land gently rises interiorward. Here begins the portion of the town called Latrobe. In Latrobe are the principal buildings. Here are the churches, and here the centre of the town. Mr. McKay, a newly erected building, not very large, but neat and commodious. Leaving the Judge's dwelling there is a slight ascent, which forms a beautiful knoll, entirely free from vegetation. Here was the site of the large native town occupied by the Cape Palmas natives previous to the war of 1857. From this hill there is another descent, rather abrupt and steep, and over sandy soil, over which it seems that the small river, which now empties itself on the north of the cape, or more probably the sea, formerly flowed.

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MOUNT VAUGHAN.—About two miles from Latrobe, or about three miles from the point of the cape, is situated Mount Vaughan, the seat of the Episcopal High School. The buildings, among the finest we have seen in Liberia, are beautifully located, commanding an extensive sea and land view. This morning we visited the house of the Episcopal mission, situated in West Africa. The school established here has been the means of doing much good. It has for the last two years been under the care and tuition of Rev. A. Crummell. In consequence of that gentleman's departure, a few weeks ago, for the United States, the school has fallen under the care of Mr. James B. Yates, a young gentleman of Monrovia. Youth at a suitable age are taken from the colony and boarded, clothed, and educated here, with the design of sending them out as teachers and missionaries to the heathen. In addition to the regular boarders, a large number of day-scholars receive here advantages of education and religious training. The studies at present pursued are orthography, reading, arithmetic, history, elements of Euclid, political economy, elementary anatomy, etc.

JACKSONVILLE AND TREMAN TOWN are two settlements, which form a continuation of the Cape eastward. Between these two settlements stands Mount Vernon. The lots around the house of the inhabitants of this region are not the most inviting spots we have witnessed. The people, being employed chiefly in trading or getting timber, have no time for much agricultural or horticultural labor.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—At this institution, under the care of Rev. C. C. Hoffman, are collected about twenty-seven poor girls,

who are carefully instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of learning, but in the things relating to their own salvation. Our visit to this institution was a most interesting one. We consider the great need of a correct female education and training in Liberia, will not earnestly pray for success and prosperity to every institution which has for its object the elevation of female character. We trust that many a right-minded woman, deeply imbued with correct views of life—a true sense of the extent of her responsibility to God and to her fellow-creatures—will go forth from this institution to bless society by her influence!

Rev. B. P. Rogers, of Newbury.—I regretted to find, on my arrival here, that the report which we had heard at Monrovia of the death of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, was true. I found Messrs. Douglass and Simpson, his associates, at Mr. Marshall's hotel, confined to bed, but in good spirits. Mr. Douglass thinks of returning to America; Mr. Simpson will proceed to Abbeokuta. The physicians here say that the African fever developed in Mr. Rogers is of an uncomplicated character, which he will be able to doubt be subject in America. Messrs. Douglass and Simpson have both had severe attacks—severer even than Mr. Rogers; but owing to their lively disposition and elasticity of spirits they keep up. The death of Mr. Rogers is a mysterious providence. But let not friends of African civilization be discouraged. The Almighty Author of events can bring good out of evil, and light out of darkness.

Behind a smiling providence
He hides a smiling fate.

WAR OF BATHIN BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.—A few days before we arrived here, on the 7th inst., about 18 o'clock, A. M., there was wrecked off Grayhav—between Cape Palmas and Cavalla—in full sight of the citizens of Harper and Latrobe, the *Roderick Dhu*; Capt. W. H. Johnson, thirty-four days from Liverpool, bound for old Calicut, with a splendid cargo. The ship was about 1100 tons, twice the size of the *Stargate*.

From the Liberia Herald, March 30, 1861.

ROBERTSON, GRAND CAPE MOUNT.

SUNDAY, P. M., March 17th, 1861.

On last night (Saturday), I witnessed the greatest hurricane I ever did in my life. In the early part of the evening, the wind commenced, and continued to increase until about ten o'clock, when it increased to a perfect hurricane; and continued so for some time. It was then coming from about south-west. At about ten, it shifted to a full, very strong breeze from the south-east to south-east; till it came in range with a valley in the mountain, when all of a sudden it commenced with greater force than ever, blowing a complete hurricane; and it appears that its main force was concentrated in space about three hundred yards, and blew with the greatest fury. The house I was sleeping in leaked very badly, inasmuch that it became necessary that I should leave the house, which was a hammock to keep the rain from blowing in on me, before it had changed. I then lay on some chairs, and had to put my contrivance over me to keep some dry, or at least to keep from being chilly; but as the wind increased, I thought I heard the house crack, or at any rate I was afraid it would fall, so I went to the back door and got it open, and just as I did so, the house fell, the door port carrying me along with it; and something knocked me on the head, but having my presence of mind about me, I slipped from under it before it got down, and left me standing upright, with nothing but the heavens for my cover, and nothing on but shirt and pants. The rain descended in torrents, inasmuch that it was with difficulty I could stand erect. The lightning was incessant; and one moment it would be a measure completely black; the next moment it would be almost as light as day. The thunder was terrific, the elements seemed as if they had combined, and continued so a quarter of an hour, when it commenced to abate. In the house with me were old Mrs. Carroll and several children, none of whom were injured at all. But on referring to the spot next morning, I found that the hammock in which I slept was completely covered with the wreck of the house, and had I remained in it, I am almost sure I would have been killed. As it was, I had a narrow escape, and it was only through the mercy of God that I was not killed, for which mercy and all others I desire to be truly thankful. In this sad catastrophe two lives were lost, Deputy Station and Lucy Morris' child, and thirty-one houses injured and destroyed. I have never witnessed such a scene in my life, and hope I shall never see such a one again. It seems almost miraculous that so few lives were lost, when so many houses were blown down—I have never heard such wind, nor heard such thunder, nor seen such lightning. It was most awfully grand, and fully displayed the power of God, in some small degree. I send you a list of those who suffered:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| E. Carroll, | House down and ruined. |
| A. Barker, | " |
| H. E. Jones, | " |
| E. Gas, | " |
| H. H. Watson, | " |
| P. McKay, | " killed. |
| M. Hunt, | " |
| D. Sheridan, | " |
| R. Jackson, | " |
| P. Crawford, | " |
| J. A. Deputie, | new house fell off the foundation. |
| Custom House, down. | |
| Wier's Church, roof blown off. | |
| Old M. E. Church, down. | |
| John McKay, | " |
| W. N. Miles, | " |
| Jack Paul, | " |
| John Hough, | " |
| John Stale, | " |
| Willia Houston, | " |
| Joshua Watson, | " |

Wier's dwelling, gable end off.
Five children fell, three persons wounded, and two killed. These are all poor people, and are now completely out of doors—yet you can therefore form some idea of their feelings. It shook almost every house in the place tremendously; it blew down a few panes of Coler's fence.

From the Liberia Herald of May 1, 1861.

NATIONAL FAIR.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having attended the National Fair at Sino, I thought I would send you a word or so concerning it. The citizens of Sino had delayed the opening of the Fair for the arrival of the friends from the windward counties; but in consequence of the delay of the Government schooner Quail, on her return from Cape Mount, where she had been to take the return volunteers from the late war, and also in consequence of her having to take down the remains of the late Mr. President Benson, to be re-interred at Bassa, her native county, she could not leave the port of Monrovia until Monday, the 18th inst., which also prevented many persons who would have been exhibitors from the Fair. But this county, that being the day appointed for the opening of the Fair—and there being no other conveyance, they were unavoidably prevented from taking part in this very useful and agreeable exhibition of the skill and industry of our people. Bassa was in the same situation, and the people of that county could make but a very small representation. It was, however, a very good day, Sunday, the 19th inst., when the Fair opened, took it all in good part, knowing the number of peculiar circumstances that prevented a larger attendance from the windward counties.

You will see from the report of the Adjoining Committee,

that the National Fair this year, notwithstanding the many difficulties that were in the way, has done well, and is a credit to the people of that county, of whose activities the fair was almost entirely composed; that the energy, skill, and industry displayed on that occasion, were not inferior to any exhibition heretofore, though there was not quite so large a show.

The Fair was opened (on the occasion) of his Excellency, who under the circumstances (not attended) by his Honor the General Superintendent, Edward Morris, who made some brief and pertinent remarks, a part of which are as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you will excuse the blunt manner in which I may address you, owing to the want of my accustomed to public speaking; and though it is unusual for me to say this, yet on this occasion I feel like saying more than usual. The majority and industry displayed by the citizens of this county on this occasion, are beyond my most sanguine expectation, and I wish more of the citizens of the other counties were present. I regret much the absence of his Excellency, and the cause more particularly of his detention, as it is one that affects more or less the entire Republic (I mean the death of his excellent and much beloved lady, Mrs. Benson). The country will mourn with him her loss to this Republic.

"I will now give my way for my friend from Montserrat county, H. W. Johnson, Esq."

Mr. Johnson, after speaking generally of the many difficulties and embarrassments in the way of holding this National Fair, said that there were several accidents that attracted his attention: First, there was a side of sole-leather, tanned by one of the Congress who came by the United States steamship Niagara, which was in competition for the first premium; next, were five gallons of palm-oil, made from the trees planted by the exhibitor; next, was a quilt, called the Missionary, the design of which surpassed anything ever seen; next, was a piece of pick-work, containing eleven thousand two hundred and eighty-five pieces.

The building, erected for holding the fair in, was little, but the best of the kind that was ever made before in the Republic.

Respectfully yours,
GREENVILLE, April 1, 1861. H. W. JOHNSON.

THE FAIR AT SINO.—Up to our last advice, the Fair at Sino, which was opened on the 19th inst., was in pleasing prospect. Many persons (besides from Sino), were in attendance, and the prospects were satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE AT CAPE PALMAS.—It is gratifying to learn that the county of Maryland, which has lingered too long and too far behind her sister settlements, seems to be at length awaking to her true interests.

While the trade of the Liberian coast (which gradually is being transferred to Liberian hands) must of necessity occupy much attention, it is to the soil men must resort for the elements of permanent prosperity.—*Liberia Herald*.

AGRICULTURE.—The most servicable enclosure for the African farmer is a ditch and hedge, planted on the mound around it. It is expensive and takes long to make it, but it pays in the end. We are trying this plan now at Hoffman station. A ditch four feet wide and three feet deep is now being dug around the mission premises, at the foot of the mountain. We propose to plant palm trees and coconuts. This done, we secure the premises from the invasion of cattle for years, beautify the place, and have the house specimens from the lake, and the climate is improved, and takes long to make it, but it pays in the end. We are trying this plan now at Hoffman station. A ditch four feet wide and three feet deep is now being dug around the mission premises, at the foot of the mountain. We propose to plant palm trees and coconuts. 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All donors of two dollars, *free, on request, one year.*
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to the Secy., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. FISK, Correspond-
ent, No. 27, FISK ST.

RECEIPTS FOR THE JOURNAL, AND FOR THE BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE.

HOPE FOR AFRICA. A DISCOURSE

DELIVERED IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 21, 1861.

BY REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

PRINCIPAL OF THE ALEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL, MONROVIA, LIBERIA.
"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."—Psalm lxxviii. 31.

The continent of Africa occupies an important geographical position. It lies between two great oceans—the highways of the principal portions of commerce. It contains twelve millions of square miles, with a population of one hundred and sixty millions. But, notwithstanding its physical and relative importance, it has lain, until a comparatively recent period, shrouded from the view of the inhabitants of other portions of the earth.

While the spirit of adventure has opened up the most unexplored parts of Europe; while Asia, with its impenetrable jungles and ferocious animals, has been traversed from one end to the other; while the ancient and mighty forests of America have fallen before the power of enterprise and the charm of civilization—the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains scaled, the Andes and the Cordilleras measured; while the distant isles of the sea have been visited and occupied by intelligence, industry, and enterprise; while the cold and barren, and almost inaccessible regions of the earth have been approached and explored as far as human beings are found—Africa, lying in the very pathway of commerce, offering as many inducements to the seekers after scientific knowledge as any other land, presenting as numerous objects for the labors of the philanthropist as any other country, has been passed by the traveler and the philanthropist, and the civilized world has been left to entertain at best but the most vague and unsatisfactory conjectures as to the character of the country, and the condition of its inhabitants.

To the majority of civilized and enlightened men, Africa is hardly ever made a subject of earnest thought. Various interests of more immediate concern crowd out thoughts of a land which is spoken of, perhaps, only when instances of degradation, ignorance, and superstition are referred to. The other portion of the civilized world, who think and speak of Africa, are divided in their views and feelings with regard to that land, and in the motives which actuate them to be at all interested. Some regard it as a place with which a lucrative trade may be "driven;" where the articles of commerce, palm-oil, cam-wood, ivory, and other rare productions may be obtained. These speak of Africa only in connection with these things. All their interests in the land are of a commercial nature. Others, with souls more sordid and hearts more avaricious, who are ever once troubled by any sentiment of humanity, are interested in Africa only as a scene for plunder and carnage. From these, Africa has had the most frequent and the most constant visits, during the last three centuries. They have spread all along the coast of that peninsula—formerly the abode of peace and plenty, of industry and love—"arrows, firebrands, and death." In their pursuit of blood—"not beasts, but human gore"—they have scattered desolation, and misery, and degradation into all parts of the land whither they have had access; so that not unfrequently has it occurred that some unfortunate and lonely sufferer, standing amid a scene of desolation, having escaped the cruel chase of the slaver, whose ruthless hands have borne away his relatives and acquaintances, has earnestly sought civilization, and has solemnly prayed, as he has stood surveying the melancholy relics of his home, that an insurmountable and impenetrable barrier—some wall of mountain height—might be erected between his country and all civilized nations.

Only a few, very few, have regarded Africa, as a land inhabited by human beings, children of the same common Father, travelers to the same judgment-seat of Christ, and heirs of the same awful immortality. These few have endeavored to hold up that land as the object of the sympathy, the labors, and the prayers of the Christian world. They have held her up as the victim of unfortunate circumstances, which have operated against her progress, and prevented her from keeping pace, in the march of human improvement, with other and more favored nations of the earth. These few have endeavored, and are now endeavoring to awaken a deeper interest in that land. Through their noble efforts, that forgotten country is becoming better known. Its inhabitants are receiving more of the sympathy of the enlightened portion of mankind; and efforts are making to introduce among them the blessings of civilization and Christianity—to accelerate the day when "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

But there are adversaries. There are those who have no sympathy to bestow upon the African. His complexion and his features furnish to them conclusive reasons why he should be excluded from their benevolence. They wish nothing to do with "their charities, when the negro is mentioned, immediately, and other countries inhabited by the Caucasian, but it can go no further. Upon other branches of the human family they look down with arrogance and contempt. And such persons may be found in enlightened countries, professing Christianity, and priding themselves on their civilization and culture. But do not such feelings prove them to be connected rather closely with those rustic ages when the extent of one's clan or tribe or district formed the limit of all his benevolent operations? Does not their conduct constantly remind those who meet them of their intimate relations with the barbarous past? Are they not sadly deficient of that magnanimous and noble liberality which Christianity seeks to inspire, when it declares that of "one blood God hath made all the nations of the earth?"

There are others, who believe, or affect to believe, that the people are doomed to degradation and servitude; that the malediction uttered by Noah—evidently against the descendants of Canaan, and which has long since received its fulfillment—follows the African race; and that, therefore, all efforts to elevate them will be unavailing. Yet some of these persons profess to believe in the regenerating and elevating power of the Gospel. They will declaim long and loudly, upon the efficiency of Christianity to redeem and dignify man—to spread, wherever he goes, light and liberty, and the blessings of an exalted civilization. But, in their minds, Africa seems to form an exception. The promises in the Bible of the universal prevalence of righteousness and truth, are not far-reaching enough to affect her case. The ignorance, degradation, and misery of the land are so deep and revolting, as to baffle the recuperative power of the Gospel.

But the Lord, whose ways are not as our ways, and whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, has declared that the earth shall be filled with his knowledge, as the waters cover the sea. Glorious truth! The salvation which Christ has purchased for us is a "common salvation." It is confined neither to countries nor races. It knows no limits. All complexions, all classes and conditions are equally within the sphere of its operation. "Go ye into all the world," said the Divine Author of the salvation, "and preach the Gospel to every creature." Its applicability is universal. All the accessible dominions of the world may be blessed by it. It will rectify all disorder, banish every vice, loose every bond, and, having eradicated the causes of all the sins and sorrows and sufferings of the human family, it will spread righteousness and truth, harmony and peace, liberty and love, over the whole face of this sin-stricken globe. These are the glorious and wide-spread results which Christianity promises to achieve. And who will dare say that Africa will not participate in these general blessings? Who will dare to affirm that Africa will remain in her gloom, when the glory of the Lord shall have filled the whole earth?

But if these promises be considered too general, there are passages in the word of God, there are promises and types which have special reference to Africa. "Behold Philistia and Tyre, with Ethiopia; this man was born there. The labor of Egypt, and merchandise of Ethiopia and of the Sabæans, men of stature, shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine." And the words of the text: "Princes shall come out of Egypt. Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." No one that remembers the reference in the Scripture to the skin of the Ethiopian, will doubt that these prophecies belong to the negro. We see the eunuch of Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, going on his way rejoicing, because believing in Jesus; and we seem to have a pledge of Africa's evangelization. When the wicked Herod was plotting the murder of the infinite Redeemer of mankind, an angel appeared to Joseph in a dream, and said: "Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into the land of Egypt—into the land of Egypt, in AFRICA. Africa, in the providence of God, according to the declarations of prophecy, was the land chosen to shelter the Saviour of the world. If, in the hour of his danger, Africa was the chosen asylum from the cruelty of his royal enemy; if, in the hour of his affliction, he sought a refuge in that land, will he not now, in the day of his trial and his affliction, remember her? Was not his flight to, and sojourn in that land, a token of his favor? Driven from Asia, the land of his birth, from among his own people, that land, now down-trodden, gave him welcome. And if it be true that to as many as received him, he gave power to become the sons of God, may not Africa, though she did not then receive him in that higher and more spiritual sense, expect to share in the privilege of becoming a child of God? Will he not yet, in his might, as King of kings, and Lord of lords, gird on his sword, and ride through that land, conquering and to conquer? Will he not overturn, as he is already beginning to do, and overturn and overturn, until he establish his kingdom there? Yes; we take it, that as he suffered in Africa in the days of his humiliation, he will yet reign by that land in his glory.

But there is an ampler prophecy still—a more express type: "Let us go," to quote the language of Mr. Melville, "and look on the Redeemer as he toils towards Calvary. Who is it that, in the ordering of Providence, has been appointed to carry his cross? A Syrian, an African. As Africa had something to do with his earlier days, so she has to do with his final hour. And as they came out, so they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name: him they compelled to bear his cross." We read the prophecy; we apprehend the type. Not without meaning was one of the sons of Africa selected to bear the cross after Christ, and thus to fill a post to which the martyrs and confessors of every age of Christianity have counted it their highest honor to succeed. It was as though to tell us that even Africa shall yet be brought to the discipleship of Jesus. Europe gave not this type of the Gentile world submitting to Christ. Asia was not permitted to own the favored individual. America, as yet unknown to the rest of the earth,

might not send the representative of heathenism. Africa is the privileged country; an African follows Jesus. Oh! the darkness of many generations soon scattered; and I rejoice in the assurance that the land of slaves shall be the home of freedom, the land of misery the home of happiness, the land of idolatry the home of Christianity."

Some have been inclined to regard Africa as a doomed land, on account of the protracted night which has hung over it. Empires have arisen and fallen; the arts and sciences have been born in other lands, have been fostered and grown up to strength and maturity, while Africa remains in its primitive simplicity and barbarism, contributing nothing to the well-being of mankind. From this fact, it has been argued that there is a natural and inevitable incapacity for improvement in the race, forbidding all hope of their ever becoming a power in the world. This was a correct inference, if it could be shown that Africans have had equal facilities for improvement with those races which have made such rapid strides in civilization, or if it could be shown that any people precisely in their circumstances have made any marked advancement. The negro has been inhabiting a country by whose physical peculiarities he has been deprived of the intercourse of the civilized and enlightened world.

This land, for wise purposes doubtless, is rendered inaccessible to foreigners, by fever produced by the exhalations arising from the marshy alluvial lands, which border all the intertropical regions; it has, therefore, been shut out, for the most part, from the means of improvement. Men talk selfishly and scornfully of the long-continued barbarism and degradation of Africa, as if civilization were indigenous to any country; as if the soil and climate of some countries could give existence, and vitality, and growth to the arts and sciences. If this were the case, we should despair of Africa's ever rising from her abject condition. But all the teachings of general and particular history, all individual and national experience are opposed to such an idea. No nation has ever been found, which, by its own unaided efforts, by some powerful inward impulse, has arisen from barbarism and degradation to civilization and respectability. It is very true that the circumstances of some nations or communities have been more favorable than those of others, for receiving and retaining and improving upon the elements of civilization. But there is nothing in race or blood, in color or hair, that imparts susceptibility of improvement to one people over another. Knowledge, which lies at the basis of all human progress, came from heaven. It must be acquired; it is not innate. The mind left to itself from infancy, without the means of culture, remains, if not blank, yet destitute of all those ideas which constitute a man civilized. If it be strong and vigorous, it will, instead of rising in the scale of virtue and civilization, make deeper and more awful plunges into barbarism. The richness of the uncultivated soil shows itself in the rankness and luxuriance of the weeds which it produces. The soil, then, must be cultivated, if we expect to reap a harvest of any value. So with the mind. The intellectual plough and rake must be used, and the good seed introduced. Knowledge must be imparted. As one man learns it from another, so nations learn it from nations. Civilization is handed from one people to another, its great fountain and source being the great God of the universe.

Those nations that are foremost in civilization and science were once in abject degradation. No one in the days of Caesar or Tacitus could ever have predicted that the barbarism and savage wildness of the Germans would give place to the learning, refinement, and culture which the people now exhibit. When Cicero pronounced the Britons unfit for slaves, who would have ventured to affirm, without appearing to insult the understanding of men, that that people would become one of the leading powers of the earth? "Nothing," says Mr. Macaulay, "in the early existence of Britain, indicated the greatness which she was destined to attain." Now, I would ask, if it be true that there is innate ability in certain races to rise in the scale of civilization; and if that ability, as some would intimate, exists in those which have already risen, why did the Britons, when Greece and Rome flourished in all their grandeur, remain insignificant and unknown? Why was not that self-civilizing power exhibited by them, which many now look for in the Africans? Nor are Africans the only people that have remained stationary in these latter days of multiplied facilities for improvement. There are many tribes in whose veins courses the renowned Caucasian blood, sunk to-day in a degradation as deep, and in an ignorance as profound as any tribe in Africa. If civilization is innate in the Caucasian, as some affirm; if it is indigenous to all the countries which inhabit, why are the tribes to which we have referred, no further advanced? Ought not every land which Caucasians inhabit, to be in a high state of civilization? But many are far from such a state. Look at the regions of Siberia, of Lapland. Look at the peasantry of many of the countries of Europe. Why are they so far down in the scale of civilization? And look at those countries in the south of Europe—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, which formerly flourished, and contained within themselves all the learning and wisdom that existed in the world. They have sadly degenerated. They are comparatively insignificant. Why did not their Caucasian nature, if it did not urge them onward to higher attainments, keep them in the same leading positions among the nations? The answer is at hand. Their nature remains the same. Their soil and climate are the same. Demosthenes and Cicero, Alexander and Caesar, saw no secret, they felt no more genial breeze than their degenerate posterity. The sun shines with the same power and glory; the stars move on with the same soft and silvery sweeten; the stars are as beautiful and bright as when Homer and Virgil felt their inspiration. What, then, causes the difference? The moral circumstances of the people are changed. The circumstances that have surrounded them for several centuries have been of a character to retard their progress.

Men are, to a great extent, the creatures of the circumstances in which they live. Very often, what they achieve depends less upon their personal qualities than upon surrounding influences. The African forms no exception to this rule. Between him and other men there is not that difference which some have labored to establish. There is, indeed, no essential difference between any two men. Men, however, have drawn formidable lines of separation between themselves and others, who, happening not to have been blessed with the same propitious circumstances, have not risen to the same intellectual or social standing. How true the words of the poet!—

"Alas! what differs more than man from man?
And whence this difference? Whence but from himself?
For see the universal race endowed
With the same upright form."

The African, then, is in the rear of the European, not because of any essential difference existing in their nature, but only on account of differing circumstances. In consequence of various influences to which I have already adverted, rendering the coast of his native land unhealthy to foreigners, civilization and Christianity, with their concomitant blessings, have not been generally introduced.

Until very recently, the country was not known beyond its marine frontiers. And in keeping with the general disposition to exaggerate the good or evil qualities of what is unknown, various stories were put in circulation with regard to this land—which had the effect to beget indifference on the part of some, and actual dread of penetrating the country on the part of others. Some of these stories of wonders in the interior, and frightful appearances on the coast, arose in remote antiquity, and are to this day current among the ignorant. Recent explorations show that many of those horrible things had no reality but in the prejudices of their inventors. Perhaps the most ancient and most amusing stories told of this land, are those by Hanno, the Carthaginian commander, who went on a voyage of colonization and discovery along the Atlantic coast, about five hundred years before the Christian era. He says in his report: "We passed a country burning with fire and perfumes, and streams of fire supplied from it fall into the sea. The country was impassable on account of the heat. We sailed quickly thence, being much terrified; and, passing on for four days, we discovered at night a country full of fire. In the middle was a lofty fire larger than the rest, which seemed to touch the stars." This surpasses even "the terrible pictures which children, in their foolish imaginations, are accustomed to draw of that land."

All these stories of the physical character of the country, blended with exaggerated statements of the moral degradation of its inhabitants, have tended to keep away enterprise and civilization from Africa. Men have been willing barely to tolerate a trade with the outskirts of the country; and they would not even do this, were it not for the lucrative nature of the trade. And it has been the policy of African traders, though they know that many of the tales in circulation about Africa are devoid of foundation, to assist in giving them currency, in order to keep away competition. Can any wonder, in view of these circumstances, that Africa still lags behind in the march of human improvement?

And when, with these things, we take into consideration the regular and thoroughly organized efforts which have been put forth to keep back the African; when we think of the numerous obstacles which have been thrown into the way of his advancement by the avarice and wickedness of men, do we not rather wonder that he is no lower down in barbarism? Do we not rather wonder that any portion of this people should have made progress in civilization, in literature, and in science?

Shall we here tell you of the sufferings which the slave-trade has entailed upon them? Shall we tell you of their sorrows in the countries of their captivity? Oh! we would not harrow up the feelings of this audience with tales of woe. We would but refer to slavery and the slave-trade. Those names alone are sufficient to call up emotions of sympathy wherever there exist the feelings of humanity. The wrongs of the African fill the darkest page of human history. To recount the barbarities which the Christian nations of Europe and of America have inflicted, and are now inflicting upon the negro, "would fill volumes, and they should be written with tears instead of ink, and on sackcloth instead of parchment." We refer not merely to those physical annoyances, and diabolical tortures, and debasing images, to which, in the countries of their exile, they have been subjected, but also to those deeper wrongs whose tendency has been to dwarf the soul, to enslave the mind. You have, perhaps, read the narrative of African sufferings; but painfully intense as they are, they are only the outside—they are only the visible. There are a thousand little evils which can never be expressed. There is a sorrow of the heart, with which the stranger cannot intermeddle. There are secret agonies known only to God, which are far more acute than any external tortures. Oh! it is not the smiting of the back, until the earth is crimsoned with streams of blood; it is not the pursuing of human beings with blood-hounds; it is not the amputation of the limbs; it is not even the killing of the body; it is not these that are the most sufferings that a people can undergo. Oh no; these affect only the outward man, and may leave untouched the majestic mind. But those afflictions which tend to contract and destroy the mind; those cruelties which numb the sensibility of the soul, those influences which chill and arrest the currency of the heart's affections—these are the awful instruments of real suffering and degradation; and these have been made to operate upon the African.

But mark the providence of God in the case of this people. The very means which, to all human appearance, seemed calculated to crush them out from the earth, have been converted into means of blessing. In the countries of their exile, they have come under the influence of Christianity, from which they were debarred in their own country, by physical circumstances. They have

been almost miraculously preserved. It may be said of them as of the Israelites in Egypt. "The more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew." They have grown despite affliction, both numerically and intellectually; their national life has been remarkably intense; they still retain in undiminished vigor their integrity as a people.

And, as if in fulfillment of a Divine plan, some are beginning to return to their fatherland from the house of their bitter pilgrimage, laden with the blessings of Christianity and civilization, and are successfully introducing them among their benighted brethren. Liberia, the region of Africa which these pioneers inhabit, insignificant though it may be among the nations of the earth, is an important spot on that continent. It is a centre whence is beginning to radiate to different points of that land the light of Christianity. There are fifteen thousand civilized and Christianized Africans striving to accomplish the twofold work of establishing and maintaining an independent nationality, and of introducing the Gospel among untold millions of unsaved and barbarous men. Their residence on that coast of only thirty years has already brought to pass important and salutary revolutions in the condition of that portion of Africa.

Liberia has resisted the influence of heathenism. She has stood her ground against the encroachments of a superstition, which, considering the general character of her citizens, she was but little prepared to meet. She has completely, in all her feebleness, annihilated the slave-trade along seven hundred miles of coast. Before the establishment of that little Republic, the tribes in all the extent of country now within our jurisdiction, and under our influence, were perpetually harassed by the incursions of those monsters in human form, the slave-traders. They could feel secure at no time. War! war! war! and carnage were continually the cry, and every nook and corner were made to tremble. Young and old, male and female fell victims to the merciless marauders. Those who escaped did so only by fleeing from the neighborhood of the slave-hunters to the thickets and swamps—to the wilder and safer neighborhood of leopards andboa constrictors. But, blessed be God, a different state of things now exists.

When, forty years ago, the small band of eighty colored persons settled on Cape Mesurado, far away, nearly five thousand miles across the sea, from the place of their birth, in a strange and insubstantial climate, surrounded by hostile tribes and other unpropitious influences, owning only a few acres of land, no life would have supposed that in less than forty years, in the lifetime of some of the first settlers, who people would so enlarge and spread themselves, so extend their influence, as to possess over 50,000 square miles of territory, holding under their jurisdiction over two hundred thousand souls. Tribes which, when they first landed on those shores, could easily have overwhelmed them and swept them into the sea, they now compel to cease intercourse with the slave-trade, to forget their mutual feuds in obedience to Christian law, and to cease from wars and bloodshed. They induce them, instead of the sword, to use the ploughshare, and instead of the spear, the pruning-hook. And this influence is growing. Liberia is known and respected for hundreds of miles in the interior; and by the contact which is every day occurring between traders and transient visitors from the far interior, and the civilized Liberians, our influence is going out in all directions, and a great work is being accomplished in this part of Africa.

But you may ask for positive advancement in the Republic of Liberia. You may point me to the progress of this country. You may point me to the physical revolutions which Anglo-Saxon genius has produced over all this land. You may bid me look at the various appliances of civilization, and you may ask, Can Liberia show any thing like these?

In reply, I might point you to numerous physical changes in Liberia. I might point you to numerous instances of decided improvement in the physical aspect of that portion of Africa. But I now choose to refer you to the moral work that has been accomplished. I point you to barbarism ennobled upon and overcome; to carnage and bloodshed arrested; to peace produced among belligerents; to confidence and security, comfort and happiness restored; to lawful traffic taking the place of unlawful; and I ask whether the triumphs of love over hatred, the triumphs of peace over war; the triumphs of humanity over barbarism and outrage; the triumphs of Christianity over heathenism, be not entitled to at least as much respect as the triumph of physical agencies over the face of nature? I do not know of any other place in the world, where fifteen thousand persons are doing so important a work as those fifteen thousand Liberians. O that they may have the wisdom to comprehend the responsibility of their position, and the grace to discharge the duties it involves!

The land is gradually opening. The portals which have been kept closed through all the historic ages by the repulsive inhospitality of nature, are yielding to the enterprise, the greed of trade, and the missionary zeal of the nineteenth century. Barth in the east and north, Livingstone in the south, have brought before the world treasures of information with regard to that land. Seymour and Sims, citizens of Liberia, on the west have rendered valuable service. Explorations in various sections of the country are now going on. From almost every point of the compass, expeditions are proceeding to the interior of the continent. Soon the mysteries of the land will be unfolded to the gaze and contemplation of an astonished world. These are the preliminaries to that great event which is predicted in the text, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God."

We have endeavored carefully to examine this glorious and oft-cited passage in the original Hebrew; and it has occurred to us that the passage might have been literally rendered, "Ethiopia shall suddenly stretch out her hands unto God." The idea contained in the verb *taritz*, rendered, "shall soon stretch out," does not seem to refer so much to the time as to the manner of the action predicted. The first meaning of the verb is to run; so it is rendered in Psalm cix. 32: "I will run in the way of thy commandments;" and in Jeremiah xlii. 31: "I have not sent these prophets, yet they run," etc. In the Hiphil form, the form which occurs in the text, the verb means to cause to run; or to lead on hastily, to do a thing quickly before the occurrence of any obstacle; hence, suddenly. Gesenius, the distinguished German philologist, translates the passage, "Ethiopia shall let her hands make haste to God."

The last two are names but little known, and not deserving of mention, if adventure, and endurance, and suffering for the sake of enlarging the sphere of human knowledge, entitle any to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind.

If, then, the idea is, that Ethiopia shall suddenly be reclaimed, is there not furnished a rebuke to those who, because Africa has lain so long in darkness and gloom, and because of the unpromising aspect of her present moral condition, give themselves up to despair, and fancy that there will never be the inauguration of better times? Why should men at any time venture unequalled opinions on matters in which the intellectual vision is necessarily bounded, and with regard to which experience so abundantly shows they cannot arrive at conclusions altogether free from error, however extensive the induction upon which they base their reasoning? The problem of African disenthralment and elevation is beyond the power of human ingenuity to solve. Nothing short of Omnipotence could so lay down the promises for reasoning upon this important subject, as to secure a result entirely free from error. Can the most acute and far-reaching mind vindicate the sentiments and economists of that remarkable period when a nation shall be born in a day? We may now be upon the very eve of events which are to usher in the redemption of Africa. The time, yes, the set time is favor Africa; may be just about to break upon us in all its glory. And it may be that centuries form the interval which lies between us and the desired consummation. We cannot tell; though from the signs of the times, we feel justified in taking a hopeful rather than a desponding view.

The success which has already attended the efforts to civilize and Christianize that dark land gives encouraging promise of a glorious future.

Within the last twenty-five years, more than one hundred Christian churches have been organized in that country, and upwards of fifteen thousand hopeful converts have been gathered into those churches. Nearly two hundred schools are in full operation in connection with these various missions, and not less than sixteen thousand native youths are receiving a Christian training in those schools at the present moment. More than twenty different dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, into many of which large portions of sacred Scripture, as well as other religious books, have been translated, printed, and circulated among the people; and we are, no doubt, in the bounds of truth and probability, when it is assumed that some knowledge of the Christian salvation has been brought by direct and indirect means within the reach of at least five millions of immortal beings, who had never before heard of the blessed name of the Saviour.

Bright Christian lights now begin to blaze up at intervals, along a line of sea-coast more than three thousand miles, where unbroken night formerly reigned. The everlasting Gospel is now preached in Kuanai and Abomi, the capitals respectively of Ashantee and Dahomey, two of the most barbarous kingdoms on the face of the earth. Christian missions are now being established all over the kingdom of Yoruba, a land once wholly given up to the slave-trade and bloodshed. Along the banks of the far interior Niger, where the bones of the great African traveler have slumbered for half a century, Christian lights are springing up in the track of the exploring expedition. At Old Calabar, a place renowned in former times, not only for being one of the chief seats of the foreign slave-trade, but for the unparalleled cruelties and barbarities of its people, the Gospel is not only preached, but the Spirit of God is poured out upon that debased people. The Gospel has recently been proclaimed by our own (Presbyterian) missionaries from Corisco, on the heights of the Sierra del Crystal Mountains, to a people who had not only never before heard it, but who themselves were unknown to the Christian world until within a few years past. When all these things are taken into consideration, every discerning mind must see at once, that a footing of immense advantage has already been acquired; and if present measures, with such modifications as may be suggested by experience, are followed up, in dependence upon Divine aid, the time is not far distant when the light of the Gospel shall reach the darkest and most remote corner of that great continent."

There is a strong probability that the progress of truth in Africa will be rapid and sudden. The missionary does not encounter there, as in Asia, any formidable superstition to be battered down. Though the people acknowledge the existence of good and bad spirits, they have no system of religion protected by the sanction of a hoary antiquity; so that the work of evangelization need not be commenced by the slow process of undermining ancient and venerable systems of belief. The missionary's hardest work is to check the downward current of the affections, to begot thoughtfulness on the subject of religion, to instill ideas of religion into the mind. His work is more constructive than destructive. He has nothing to demolish; he has only to arrange his materials, and proceed to build.

We look for great things in Africa during the next five-and-twenty years. Why should it be thought a thing impossible for that moral desert to bloom and blossom as the rose? Why should it be regarded as impossible for the moral night which has so long reigned upon that land, to give place to a glorious day? If the Lord has declared that Ethiopia shall suddenly stretch forth her hands unto God, why should we be inclined to limit him in his power? Is there any thing too hard for the Lord? If he be Almighty, if he can create at will, if he can bring a single atom of matter from the abyss of nothingness, into existence, then what can he not do? He only speaks, and it is done; he commands, and it stands fast; he speaks, and the confusion of chaos was hushed, and the world—the beautiful cosmos—came forth with all its symmetry and grandeur. Then, why should there be any thing impossible in the doctrine that Ethiopia—benighted and outraged Ethiopia—shall suddenly stretch out her hands unto God? Why should it be thought impossible for him to bring order out of the moral and intellectual chaos of that land?

If the men who are skeptical as to the rapid evangelization and civilization of Africa, could only catch the hum of the missionary schools scattered in various portions of that land; could they only hear the earnest appeals of leading men among various tribes for Christianity and its teachings; could they hear, as we hear, who live on that barbarous coast, the murmurings of the fountains of the great deep of ignorance and superstition, which are breaking up all around us; could they hear the noise, which we hear, of the rattling of dry bones strewn over that immense valley, they would cease to doubt; they would recognize, as we do, the promising future before us; they would see that a day of life and joy is rapidly dawning upon Africa, and that there is a

strong probability that the time when it is to reign will suddenly come and bid goodnight to that land. It need not multiply any pretensions to prophetic height, for us to declare that we live in the shadows of remarkable events in the history of Africa—events whose consequences will be of transcendent importance and unending interest, not only to that dark-wooded land, but to the whole human race. O that the Christian Church throughout the world be fervent in prayer, and diligent in labor, that the day may be hastened when "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God!"

Have the black men of the United States so part to take in this work? There lies the land of your fathers, in its natural beauty and glory—a country well-watered everywhere as the garden of the Lord—a country of hills and valleys, of rivers and brooks, of fields and plains.

Every prospect pleases, And only man is vile."

There it lies also in its spiritual desolation—millions of your brethren in the most awful destination. Have you, O ye children of Africa, no tear to shed, no sympathy to bestow, no effort to put forth for your gray-haired parents in sorrow and affliction; for your brethren who have not, as you have, enjoyed the blessings of civilization and Christianity? Are you ashamed of Africa, because she has been plundered and rifled by wicked men? Do you turn your backs upon your mother, because she is not high among the nations? Are you neglecting her, with the hope of elevating yourselves in this country? Oh! remember that Europeans cannot carry on the work so much needed in that land, and which experience proves that you are so well fitted to achieve. This all-important work is yours. While men go there; they wither and die. You were brought away by the permission of Providence, doubtless, that you might be prepared and fitted to return and instruct your brethren. If you turn away from the work to which Providence evidently calls you, with the selfish hope of elevating yourselves in this country, beware lest the calamities come upon you which are threatened to those who neglect to honor their parents. I give it as my most serious conviction, that there will be no real prosperity among the Africans in this land, no proper respect shown them by the dominant race, so long as they persist, as a mass, in ignoring the claims of Africa upon them. All their efforts at self-elevation here which shall leave Africa out of the question, will be as "sowing to the wind."

It is gratifying to find, however, that there has been, during the last few years, a decided change for the better in the feelings of many towards Africa. Formerly, those who rose up among the colored people of this country to plead for African civilization by her own descendants, were denounced as traitors, and were often in danger of being stoned as enemies to the peace and prosperity of their brethren. But now some of the leading men among you are taking large views of duty, and no longer consider it a mark of weakness to plead for the evangelization of millions of souls by their brethren in this land. They no longer consider it disgraceful to urge colored men of intelligence and enterprise to turn their attention to Africa.

It has pleased Almighty God, in late years, as I have endeavored to show, to make interesting openings for the introduction of the Gospel into that land. Scores of doors which, a few years ago, were strongly bolted, are now, by the Divine agency, thrown open before the Church. Broad entrances are proffered the Gospel of Christ. Will not black men who have so freely received, hasten to give the waters of life to the perishing millions? A call is to-day made upon you from your benighted brethren. Are you prepared to spurn it? Have you no response for this Macedonian call? I entreat you, by all the blessings you have enjoyed, by all the blessings you now enjoy, by all the blessings you hope to enjoy, remember Africa. I beseech you by the dire necessities of our people; by their long night of sorrow and suffering; by the cries louder than thunder, that are wafted from the far interior, upon every wind that blows; by the encouraging prospects before us; by all the promises of God—men and brethren, come over and help us—help "Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands unto God."

LIBERIA COLLEGE, MONROVIA, March 30th, 1861.

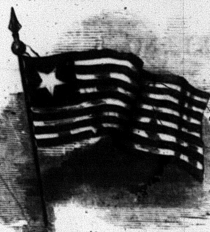
In company with a friend, we leisurely strolled along the road after we had left the portion part of the city, which we will call Roberts avenue, until it reaches by common consent, or city regulations, another name. It is a good wide wagon road, with one or two excellent bridges constructed by the President of the College. It is about one quarter of a mile in length—needs grading, a few tracks taken up, and it will be as fine an avenue as ever carriage rolled over.

Along the avenue the college does not show to a good advantage, and not until we ascended a little elevation which brought us in front of the building, could we get a full view of it. Taking a good position, we stood off in admiration of this beautiful structure. Hon. J. J. Roberts, the President of the College, under whose immediate superintendence the building is being erected, afforded us every facility to acquaint ourselves with the construction of the building, and the use of its several apartments. He showed us the plan, which is well conceived, adapted to the circumstances, and for beauty and convenience adds not a little to the reputation of the architect. We then examined the first floor, and found that it was admirably arranged for domestic and educational purposes. The second, which is constructed for the library, and the use of the families of two professors; the third, for students' chambers; and the fourth, or attic, for the accommodation of domestic. The workmen were then on the third story, laboring assiduously to have the building in such a condition that the carpenters could cover it before the rains set in. Walking around the scaffold, we had a fine view of the city and the ocean to the leeward, and enjoyed the refreshing breeze as they came in from the sea. The location is an excellent one, and from present appearances promises to be conducive to health and beneficial to the students. It is just far enough from the excitement of the city to be unmolested by them, and just close enough for an afternoon's promenade. To President Roberts, more than any other Liberian, we are indebted for the prospect of having a college.

From Liberia—Intelligence to the middle of June has been received at Cape F. from England. President Benson writes that he was pleased with the improvement and present condition of the reclaimed Africans landed by our cruise. That by the slave ship Nightingale, landed at Monrovia on the 7th of May, had been comfortably housed and cared for by the Liberian Government. Messrs. Payne and Hox, two Liberians of about eighteen years each, arrived in London on the 11th last, from Monrovia. They are promised a good education, and it is expected will do much credit, in the course of time, to Liberia.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST, 1861.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

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DU CHATELAIN.

We have read this work of travels, just issued from the press of the Harpers, with increasing interest to the end. We have no hesitation in saying, that in fortitude, courage, endurance, and success, Chaille will rank with Livingstone among the travelers in Africa.

It is a work of enduring interest, not only for its extension of our knowledge of African geography, its thrilling adventures, and its discoveries in the animal kingdom, but for its revelation of the inner life of African society, and exposure of its darkness, superstition, and hopelessness. Never have we realized the meaning of the Apostle Paul, when he speaks of heathens as "all their lifetime in bondage through fear of death," as while, in this simple narrative, we hear the deep groans of the poor African, as he exclaims, "Chaille, don't let me die; Chaille, send some man to tell us the good news you have from God." We admire the simplicity of the narrative, and by its minute details, are convinced of its truthfulness. It is a book to be recommended as a vivid exposure of Africa.

HOPE FOR AFRICA.

The sermon by Rev. Edward Hyden, which we give in this number of the *Colonization Journal*, presents a view of hope for Africa most encouraging, and makes a good appeal for strengthening the settlements of Liberia.

Our work in Africa is vindicating the sagacity of its founders, and the testimony of such men as Mr. Byden and Mr. Crummell, who, after a residence of eight or ten years, speak with full understanding, and declare its success so fully, may well encourage us to perseverance. We propose to publish a few hundred copies of this sermon in pamphlet form, which can be had for five cents a copy.

COLONIZATION BY GARRISON.

The leader of abolition, William L. Garrison, of Boston, by invitation, delivered an address, July 21, to set forth his views of the past, present, and probable future of his movement, and discuss the wisdom of emigration to Hayti.

In his history of the past, he very naturally touches on the Colonization Society, and his bitter hostility to it. He now regards Colonization as a missionary effort. He says: . . .

"I assailed the American Colonization Society, and continued to assail it, until, thank God! it was rendered powerless. It has resolved itself into a simple missionary effort, and there, for one, I am content to leave it." This, in connection with his careful denial that he is indifferent to evangelizing Africa, and strong affirmation that, on the contrary, he longs to see the day of her Christian enlightenment, might lead us to hope for even more than indifference, even some hearty co-operation in the "missionary effort." True, we have no tangible evidence that his "wish," and "interest," and "longing desire," and the going out to her of his heart, warmly and sympathetically, have ever led him to aid or encourage one of Mr. Grimes' congregations of Christians, or any other, to go to Africa, or to advocate a practical plan to effect the civilization or the evangelization of Africa, or to say a word of praise or encouragement about it. Thousands of colored people in Liberia, or express a word of satisfaction at their success in exterminating the slave-trade along hundreds of miles of the coast of Africa. Yet we have no reason that his sympathies go forth warmly in relation to work, and must try and induce him sincere, however I reconcile his conduct with such claims.

As to the past, Mr. Garrison seeks to justify

the Colonization Society, by reiterating a mass of charges as to the objects, motives, and principles of the Society, which, we believe, have no truth, and are the dispersed forces of prejudice and fanaticism.

All these allegations must justly be charged against individuals who, while decidedly favorable to the colonizing of the free colored people, were entirely at variance, as to their motives and hopes, with the Society and its chief supporters, and be true. Nothing can be more monstrously unjust than to place any association in the world accountable for the individual opinions of persons who may advocate it, or even become its members.

To us it has been always and ever increasingly clear, that the founders of Colonization had no desire to perpetuate or make secure and valuable slavery, but on the contrary, that Bushrod Washington, its first President, gave honest expression of their hopes and desires, when, in his address at its first Annual Meeting, in 1818, he said of the Society, "And should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them, and in palliation of which (blot) we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction."

Nor, had the free people of color been taught by those who had their confidence, as to the necessity and possibility of evangelizing and civilizing Africa, and thus getting vantage-ground on which to place the lever to lift up her enslaved children; had they consented to go forward and lead the van of a great exodus from this land of bondage and oppression, do we have a lingering doubt that the hope and effort set forth by that venerable Chief Justice would have been realized, and by a gradual voluntary emancipation, slavery would have melted away. Alas! Mr. Garrison being his cry of "instantaneous" instead of "gradual," he denied all rights of slaveholders, instead of doing as did England under the lead of her Wilberforce and Buxton—offer a just compensation to them—and now we find confronted with a bloody war, whose cost in money and losses will greatly exceed the sum which in 1880 would have insured universal emancipation.

He may rejoice in the results of his ill-advised course, but so may we imagine a maniac rejoicing at the flames which consume the noble monuments of public charity in which he has had a shelter, and which, in his unreasoning spirit, he has set on fire. What a fearful responsibility will rest upon him! Only mitigated by the no less reprehensible conduct of Southern proslavery fanaticism.

Well for him, in this hour of national trial, that the conduct of his enemies has of late been so outrageous as to divert from him the public attention, and almost create a sympathy for his folly.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

The Republic of Liberia is an offspring of our own Republic, by the conjoint cooperation of the United States Government and philanthropic citizens.

The Colonization Society would never have attempted to form a settlement so distant and difficult, but from an assurance and the actual enjoyment of Governmental aid and protection.

The change of views concerning slavery, from the days of President Monroe to the present time, which have culminated in the attempt to overthrow our national Government, was early felt by the Society in the gradual withholding of protection from the Liberian settlements.

As the settlements along the coast were extended by new purchases, and the revenue laws were enforced by the nascent Government, whose Executive still received his appointment from the American Colonization Society, questions of jurisdiction and of legal authority arose between Liberia and British and other traders, calling into view the basis of the Government of the colony. It soon became manifest that a sovereign and recognized authority must exist, and as earnest effort was made to induce the Government of the United States of America to make Liberia a recognized colony and dependency of the nation. This was found impossible; and as a last resort, notwithstanding the known weakness of the people as to numbers, wealth, and experience, in 1846 preparations were made, and in 1847 completed, for the colonists to claim the right of entire self-government, and to become a nation.

The step was taken with much reluctance by the Society and the Liberian people, but from the necessity of their circumstances could not be avoided. Having set forth their declaration of rights by convention, formed a Constitution, and organized a Government, application for recognition and treaties was made through the Executive, and by Commissioners to the civilized world. In Europe, among governments whose commercial rights were most certainly to be restricted by this step, no hesitation was manifested, and treaties of mutual good-will were readily formed.

Not so in this country. Commissioners came to the United States in 1848, accompanied by the President himself, and with entire harmony an arrangement was made between the American Colonization Society and the Republic, by which all questions of property and political rights were satisfactorily settled.

With a view to obviate the chief objection which was openly made to a recognition of Liberia by our Government, the Commission for a *chargé d'affaires*, or minister to represent Liberia at Washington, was given to an American citizen, who could without offence to prejudice move in any social circle. But it was unavailing, and to this day, after fourteen years of well administered independent Government, Liberia remains unrecognized at Washington.

At the date of her independent organization, the Liberian seacoast settlements were separated from each other by long intervals of territory, owned by native tribes, the purchase of which at once was seen to be essential to the unity and welfare of the Republic. Among some of these tribes, foreign traders had long possessed special commercial rights, which offered obstacles to the desired acquisition. But by the liberality of parties in the United States, and Mr. Samuel Gurney, of England, more than twenty-five thousand dollars were subscribed as a special fund for these purchases; and by the winter of 1850, including the Maryland colony, now a portion of the Republic, the native title to all the coast of Africa, from Turner's peninsula, near Sherbro, to San Pedro river, on the Gulf of Guinea, a distance, following the cur-

vature of the coast, of nearly six hundred miles, was acquired for Liberia by possible purchase. In the process of purchasing these territories, the slave-trade on Gallinas river, then very active, was quite broken up, and the native chiefs bound by the treaties never to renew it.

Possessed of this long line of coast, and getting a yearly increasing income from the duties laid on imports, the Liberian Government has been enabled and required to use her authority and power to keep peace among the several tribes, and thus greatly to augment the quantity of oil and camwood exported.

In all this trade, Liberia, though ignored by our Government, and refused any treaty privileges, continued to extend to merchants of the United States equal privileges to those granted to the most favored nations, who had granted special privileges and an honorable recognition to her, until by our unequal laws, she felt compelled to alter her policy last year.

This change was brought about by the appearance of a merchant vessel in the port of New York, in the summer of 1859, under the Liberian flag. The owner, E. J. Roy, having emigrated from Ohio to Liberia, and become a citizen of that Republic, after some years of successful industry, came to the United States with sufficient funds to purchase a vessel for himself, and with commendable patriotism, transferred its register to the Liberian flag.

It was discovered that both on his cargo and the tonnage of his vessel, a small differential and increased tax was laid at our custom-house, under an old law, because Liberia had no treaty with the United States. This was considered a hardship, and efforts were made to have the case remedied, but without any success. As the Government and people of Liberia had earnestly and perseveringly sought and waited for twelve years to get a treaty, the fact that no treaty was formed was not deemed by them a just ground for such discrimination of taxes; and the result has been, not only that Liberian vessels now go to England to avoid the odious discrimination, but the Government of Liberia has enacted a law similar to that on our statute-books, which places American vessels and merchandise in their ports under the same disadvantage as those of Liberia suffer here. Thus our commerce is injured, a young and growing State alienated, for the lack of a small act of courtesy on our part toward a struggling people.

The disadvantage to our own commercial interests, as well as unkindness to Liberia, are manifest by the facts already stated. The injustice of our policy of non-recognition is even more apparent in view of events of 1860 and 1861. During those years, over 4000 recaptured slaves taken on the high seas, were thrown on the hands of our Government. By law, the President was empowered to restore them to the coast of Africa. But the Government of the United States had no right to a foot of land in Africa, and had, by refusing to form a treaty with Liberia, excluded itself from any privilege of landing them. Even then, in disregard of national equity, of justice, of common courtesy toward Liberia, arrangements were made with the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, to have these recaptives landed in Liberia, thus throwing a burden and great danger on a young and growing nation, regardless of their views and feelings.

This action of the Executive Committee was taken under a certain interpretation of the agreement of 1848, made between the Society and the Liberia Government, and contrary to an express interpretation of the article referring to this matter, made a part of the act of ratification by the Senate of Liberia, and as a condition of the ratification.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, called to consider this act, the interpretation of the article as set forth by the Liberia Senate was accepted and approved; and consequently, hereafter no contract can be made for such landing of emigrants by the Executive Committee but as agents of the Liberia Government.

We as a nation, therefore, by our policy of non-recognition of Liberia, are driven to the necessity of acting by indirection, or by the strong arm of force.

The above brief recapitulation lays the basis of the following inferences: First, That our interests and our honor demand a change of policy. Second, That as our future policy is to the slave-trade is to be of more earnest repression, there is imperative need of a treaty with Liberia, fully settling all questions as to the reception, care, and final disposal of recaptives in Liberia. Third, Securing to our commerce and granting to Liberia the privileges of the most favored nations.

Why should not the present administration of the United States Government distinguish itself by a liberal and just policy toward Liberia? We can see no reason to justify hesitation or delay, while every motive of justice and interest combine to favor such a course.

SUMMARY.

June 18th, Mr. Milnor Gibson admitted that the ship Nightingale cleared from Liverpool for St. Thomas. Our readers will recollect that this ship was captured near Congo river, with nine hundred and sixty slaves on board, of whom one hundred and sixty died on the voyage to Liberia, and eight hundred were landed at Monrovia.

At the 30th annual meeting of the Birmingham Ladies' Negro's Friend Society, it was reported that 210 had been appropriated to schools among the Mendi people, on the north-western boundary of Liberia. The Rev. E. Hewet, from Mount Carey, Jamaica, was present, and spoke hopefully of the condition of the island, and of the moral and religious standard of its population, contrasting their general sobriety with the drunkenness in England. He denied that the freed negroes were idle, as in Jamaica they held property to the value of \$10,000,000.

A Commission for investigating charges of various abuses in the Kingston Hospital, Jamaica, had found glaring defects and most awful disclosures of immorality, and it was in vain that the Governor and chief officers wished to smother the investigation.

The commerce of Hayti with Europe and the United States is of the annual value of \$10,000,000. It is estimated that Hayti will this year raise a crop of 7000 bales, or 2,800,000 lbs.

On the 15th of June, a meeting was held in London, presided over by Lord Brougham, on the subject of the Cuba slave-trade. It was stated that Brazil had entirely stopped the trade, though for a long time 60,000 slaves were annually shipped from Africa for that market.

Cuba alone now offers a market for slaves, and received, last year, 35,476; of these, 52,855 came in thirty-five cargoes. This statement was made on the authority of Mr. Crawford, the British Commissioner.

The meeting recommended the reappointment of Consulates at Monrovia, and at Monrovia, and other points. It was affirmed that if a Consul had been at Porto Novo, the bombardment and burning of that place, and slaughter of one thousand of its inhabitants, would have been prevented.

Twenty-six American vessels landed cargoes, in six months, in Cuba, of which twenty-four had been seen by British cruisers at Congo river, collecting cargoes, but they were shielded by the American flag!

Wherever the slave-trade has been broken up, a lawful commerce has rapidly been developed. The exports of Logos alone were in 1857, \$1,300,000; and in 1860, nearly \$2,000,000. The exports of Loando, \$1,300,000.

Resolutions were passed to memorialize Government for more stringent measures with Cuba, as urged by President Buchanan. The hope was expressed, that at a convenient time, efficient cooperation might be obtained from our Government.

CIVIL WAR IN YORUBA—ABBEOKUTA THREATENED.

By recent accounts from the region of Abbeokuta, we learn that the civil war between the cities of Ijaye and Ibadan was still raging, and had disturbed the peaceful relations of the country in all directions. It was reported that the King of Dahomey still threatened to attack Abbeokuta, and that the British authorities intended to send two hundred soldiers to aid in the defence of that city. This is an unfortunate circumstance for those of the colored people who have looked forward to a future home in Yoruba. We would advise them, while hostilities are thus raging there, to turn their attention to their own Republic of Liberia, and by settling on the high lands of Bassa country, aid in developing the rich resources of that Christian and civilized region. Government, religion, laws, schools, academies, literature, art, science, commerce, and the English language, all offer to them attractions which are not found elsewhere in Africa. Cotton culture has been commenced in Liberia, and with sugar, palm-oil, indigo, coffee, ginger, and valuable spices and drugs, they may soon acquire competence under a friendly flag of their own.

T. B.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES OF LIBERIA.

NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY OF LIBERIA.

TURNER'S Peninsula, a few miles north of Lat. 7°, east of Sherbro Island. It was purchased by President Roberts, of the native kings or headmen, by treaty, between the 1st and 10th of May, 1850.

Pedro Blanco's slave-barracoons was at the mouth of the Gallinas river, Lat. 7°. By request of President Roberts, it was broken up by an English frigate, in 1849.

SOUTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY OF LIBERIA.

San Pedro river, Long. about 6° 40' west. The territory of this point was purchased of the kings or headmen, by Governor Rueschmann, by treaty at Bassa (King George's Town), 23d and 24th February, 1846.

The Bassa Islands, Lat. 7° 40', and Plantain Islands, Lat. 7° 28', are volcanic rocks, like the Cape Verde Islands, nearly 1000 feet high.

DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Sierra Leone to Gallinas river,	100
To Cape Mount,	25
To Monrovia,	45 170
Monrovia to Bassa Cove,	70
To Sinoe,	90
To Cape Palmas,	90 250
Cape Palmas to San Pedro river,	420 70

Translated for the New-York Colonization Journal, from the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung.

RENEWAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE ON THE RIVER NILE.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, end of May, 1861.

While the West is quarrelling with tongue and pen, finally to decide the so long suspended and unhappy question, whether those men who differ from us only by the black color, and to whom this unhappy color has placed on their brow the horrible curse, "slave," till to the third and fourth generation, are really only higher-endowed beings, in which it may be allowed to carry on a shameless trade; or whether the white nobility may admit them into their society, and grant to them as men to enjoy the rights of men—a semi-sovereign ruler of the East has ventured to break the treaties concluded with the European great powers concerning the slave-trade.

Said Pasha, Vice-King of Egypt, proclaims formally in the Sudan, the renewal of the slave-trade. He issued orders for the purchase of five hundred blacks for his life-guard, and of course introduced thereby anew this cursed trade in men. The following reports reached us from a reliable source, from Khartum; and we communicate it by extract. A friend of ours wrote to us from the region which is the home of the poor blacks:

"You brought me at any time to send, for your paper, some notions about the state of this place. I hasten the more readily to comply with your request, as it is very desirable to me that the state of affairs in this place may be made known in German papers as they exist in reality, and not as they are dreamed about abroad. Firstly, I take an account of an event, which is strictly the consequence of the miserable state of this place, and about which my report will tell. The Austrian Consul, Dr. Rastner, was compelled to leave Khartum, because he was in perpetual danger of his life. Slave-traders of this place threatened to kill this energetic soul against one of the most profitable businesses, wherever they could meet him. Rastner could only pass through the streets at the latest hour, armed with a revolver; but finally, convinced that this caution could not protect him against assassins' assaults, he resolved to leave Khartum by a Nile boat, for Cairo, secretly. To be well understood in my report, I must turn to past times. You remember, without doubt, that about four years ago, the Governor-General of Egypt travelled to Khartum, to conclude with Theodoros the First of Habesh, friendly neighborhood concerns. At that time, Said Pasha proclaimed

the prohibition of slave exportation, which was dictated to him by European treaties. Thus was cut off from many heartless and unprincipled Europeans and Orientals at Khartum, an easy and profitable line of trade, as thereafter no slaves could be brought to Khartum openly; and there were many difficulties and dangers to the secret slave-trade. Notwithstanding, the history of Khartum is filled with the smuggling of slaves, which was well-known to the British officers. But nothing could be done against it, except that Mr. Houghlin, the Manager of the Austrian Consulate, at that time, succeeded in getting knowledge at one time of the arrival of a slave, and was so happy by the power of his jurisdiction, and by armed friends, as to set at liberty these miserable and poor blacks.

"Although the slave-trade never ceased to be carried on in secret, it was not legalized; but that which proved even then a gain, now protected by the Turkish Government, prospers in full bloom, and yields the most precious fruits, as will be seen by the following fact:

"Said Pasha, who, as you know, is a great friend of soldiers, is not afraid, not only to sacrifice plenty of money, and to be cruel and inhuman, but even to violate the treaties concluded with other powers, to indulge his love of soldiers. Said Pasha (and you may announce it to the entire world as a truth) has ordered a certain Sheikh Achmed from this place, to catch for him five hundred strong, and well-built negroes. He pays for every man 700 Egyptian piasters (836), and would employ them for soldiers.

"Sheikh Achmed, very well known here, accepted this proposal with pleasure, but was not prudent enough to keep the secret that he was in possession of such an order from the Egyptian Government. As soon as a Government allows such things, no person here waits a moment to begin anew this profitable business; and the slave-traders reckoned very justly, that what was allowable to Sheikh Achmed, for the benefit of the Egyptian Government, was allowable for them. Very soon a small fleet was put under sail, which, as their owners declared, was fitted out for the purchase of ivory. Every ship had its particular owner, who took a small (substitute) on board, who is accustomed, with his well-armed barbarians, to the hunting of men.

"The order of Said Pasha for five hundred strong negroes will deprive the Sudan districts, reckoning all in all, of ten thousand lives. I will not mention the damage caused to the honest trader, as it will be impossible to merchants and explorers to visit the White Nile, so long as the hunting of men continues, and even many years after. Now, on the White Nile are repeated those robberies, of which the horrible scenes cannot be described; and if some one should attempt a description, it would never be believed.

"Lots of slaves were loaded and transported away, so that it could not be concealed from the European Consuls, and of course, could not be overlooked by them in silence. Dr. Rastner, who represented several Consulates, at the same time, remonstrated against it repeatedly, by word, and by writing to the Mufti (Government), but received either no answer or only evasive and frivolous answers; and meanwhile, the Government did nothing against the outrages of its subjects. Sheikh Achmed became so insolent, that he was not ashamed to carry through Khartum the slaves obtained for Said in the well-known cruel manner, shackled by iron fetters. The European merchants, Dolphin Barthelmy (Frenchman), Andre Delonco, and his nephew, Aimable Masse (Maltese), of whom it was known that their ships had brought slaves, declared themselves not answerable for it, if their ships' crews carried on a trade in slaves during their business, though it was known that the above-named gentlemen promised to their crew, before departing, to pay them in slaves, to induce the barbarians to catch for their own interest, splendid specimens of those unhappy blacks.

"The consuls located at this place were quite unprotected, and of course impotent to do any thing; and as everybody was relieved unpunished from the inquest, the natural course of it was that more of the merchants embarked in this easy and profitable business, and very few were left to carry on an honest trade. To these few belong all the settled German houses here, as I am bound to say to their honor.

"I will now try to give you a picture of the manner and means how the slave-traders acquire the human flesh.

"All barges which go up to the river, of which the sources are still now unknown, are abundantly provided with exchange goods, consisting of great bluish white glass pearls (called pigeon eggs); hardwares, as spear points, knives, mirrors, sword-blades, small looking-glasses, musical play-boxes, common woolsens, &c. These goods many of them exchange in an honest manner with the negroes on the White Nile, for gold and ivory. Others proceed to the Bagars, a great Arabian warlike tribe, which is extended far over Kordofan, and is always in war with the negroes, and with these Arabs they exchange goods for slaves; in this the least cruel manner and mode of getting negro slaves. Some of the merchants, eager to save even the small cost of exchange goods, go to war on their own risk, which costs a little for powder, but much blood, and nothing in the way of cruelty is comparable with it. The hunters of slaves are born hangers, with the nature of a tiger.

"The negroes, smart enough not to embark in an open fight against the feared European guns, do not come now in these times in the reach of the barges; and the slave-traders are compelled to take recourse to deceit. They lay down, for instance with friendly gestures, trifling things on the shore, and retire the curious blacks come near, and are captured by surprise. On such occasions, the slave-traders enjoy from time to time the pleasure of cutting off hands, ears, and noses, from men and women, which are of no use to them; after which, 1 pieces of flesh are hanged on their necks, and they are sent to their villages, with the command to tell their brethren that should take care not to defend themselves, if they would gain benefit to be brought to Khartum. Another trick is, to peacefully on the shore, with revolvers concealed under a tree, and to invite to eat the negroes looking at them from as soon as the hospitality secures their confidence nothing, take off their arms, and are suddenly surprised. Of villages surprised at night time, and ambushed which are very productive modes of hunting, we be

"Beyond this, the robbers steal from the people, and kill in pure malice, if they can find use of them.

"How can it otherwise be than that by this,

WHOLE NO. 129.

power of the Gospel upon the mind of a heathen people, but not forth the great importance and urgency of diffusing its light among them as speedily as possible.

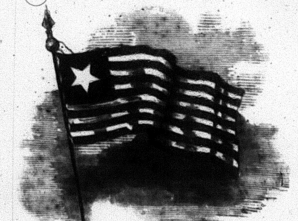
Out-stations at Abbeville and Kono.—These two out-stations have been commenced during the past year, and as yet have had but little time for the development of any important results.

The island of Ilovi is situated near the mainland, and has a population of three hundred. The people are of the same family and language with those of the mainland. There are a large number of villages on the island that are accessible to the missionary here; and to the religious instruction of these a portion of the time will be devoted. His labors on the island, though of only six months' continuance, have, nevertheless, been productive of encouraging results. On the Sabbath he has an attendance of about fifty persons. Seven individuals have professed a concern for the salvation of their souls, and three of these, there is reason to hope, have already given their hearts to the Saviour. A month's report of this station may be found in a letter from the missionary in the March number of the *Foreign Missionary*.

Komo is the name of the other station, and is located on the mainland, but near to the sea-shore, and about fifty miles from Corisco. The missionary was very cordially received by the people, and has commenced his labors under very favorable circumstances. What the results are to be, can be known only in the future. Both of the missionaries and their work are commended to the prayerful remembrance of God's people.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1861.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

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FALL EXPEDITION.

We learn that a considerable number of emigrants propose to go to Liberia this fall, from Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; and also from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-England, as well as other free States.

We understand that the company will go from New-York, and the time of sailing is fixed as November 1st.

All who desire to go at that time from the State of New-York, should make early application at this office, in person, or by letter, addressed to Room 27, Bible House, New-York.

AN AFRICAN ARMY-DANEROY.

THERE have been frequent notices that the King of Dahomey, after the bloody sacrifice of five thousand human lives to the manes of his ancestors, had prepared an army to attack Abbeokuta.

By a notice in another column of this number, it appears that out of an army of 25,000 which set out on the expedition, 10,000 were swept off by the small-pox, and the remainder returned disheartened.

This, if true, may lead to the formation of treaties by which his slave wars will be abandoned.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT LAGOS.

LATE ADVICES from Africa announce the death at Lagos of the British Consul, H. G. FOSTER, Esq. Last year we noticed the death of his predecessor, Mr. Consul Campbell.

Consul Foster left England in December, 1860, and arrived at his station in January. He seems to have fallen a victim to over exertion and exposure in the zealous performance of his duties.

On his arrival at Lagos, he soon learned that a large number of the recaptured slaves, who had returned from Sierra Leone, and claimed to be English and civilized, held slaves, some as many as sixteen or seventeen. He at once enforced upon them the British law, and compelled them to set them all free, to the number of four hundred.

He then attempted to compel the native chief at Porto Novo

to desist from slave-trading, and to turn his energy in favor of a lawful commerce; this led to a conflict, the details of which are contained in a former number of the *Colonization Journal*.

He was successful, but brought on his fatal disease by over exertion, and has finished his work. How many lives must the Christian world sacrifice to recover Africa from the vice strengthened by the evils of her former intercourse with her people?

LATE ADVICES FROM LIBERIA.

On the 31st of August, the bark Cordelia, from Liberia, arrived at New-York, with letters up to July 6th.

Her cargo, reported in the *Journal of Commerce*, consists of 283 cases and 6 barrels of palm-oil; 14 cases and 6 barrels of sugar; 8 cases and 46 barrels of molasses; 5 barrels and 1 bag of coffee; 1 case of raw cotton, and 1171 bolls of cotton.

She brings, as passengers, W. Anderson, a negro-planter on the St. Paul's river; and Andrew J. Ryan, late engineer of the steamship Beth Grove, now in the employ of the American Colonization Society. We publish letters received by him, and several interesting items from the Liberia Herald, likely to interest our friends, and correct calumnies published in the New-York Herald from some correspondent, defaming President Benson. The bark Edward, which sailed from New-York in April, had a passage of forty-three days, arriving at Monrovia June 7th.

The various intelligent emigrants by her are represented as much pleased with the Republic, and the owners of the Edward seem to have made satisfactory sales.

The accounts received are all of a nature to gratify the friends of Colonization, if we except the misfortune by which the steamer Beth Grove, now in the employ of the American Colonization Society, has been disabled for some time. We hope that the next mail will report her again ready for duty.

THE RECAPTIVE SLAVES IN LIBERIA.

THE shafts of malice are always aimed at eminent merit. Thus we account for the calumny, which was published in the New-York Herald the day after the arrival of the bark Cordelia, from an anonymous Liberia correspondent, against President Benson, who has this season been elected President the fourth time, by a majority of more than two-thirds of the popular vote. We notice this calumny, because in articles published in the Liberia Herald of June 19th, which our readers will find subjoined, there is furnished the amplest evidence of the injustice of this attack of the New-York Herald's anonymous correspondent.

These articles show that the slaves in the Nightingale had been almost starved in the barracoons before they were shipped; that they died, on the twelve days' passage to Monrovia, at the rate of fourteen daily—in all, one hundred and sixty-six; that the survivors, eight hundred, were landed in so dreadful a condition, that, before night of the day of their arrival, five died on board the Nightingale, three in the boats landing them, and two on the shore of the river.

Forty-four died the first week after their arrival, and doubtless, were beyond human aid when taken from the slave-ship. When, therefore, the anonymous calumniator writes in July, that one hundred and eighty had died, and casts the blame on the Government, and intimates that they were kept in the Receptacle by President Benson for his own pecuniary benefit, he manifestly does a great injustice.

The Nightingale arrived May 8th, and landed her dying cargo that day. It was in the midst of the rainy season, and of necessity they had to be sheltered in the Colonization Society's Receptacle for a few days, until arrangements could be made for their removal. During the week that they were there, the deaths were less than eight each day, little over half as many as died on the Nightingale each day. On the 15th of May, only one week after landing, one hundred and forty females were distributed among the citizens of different settlements, and three days afterward, May 18th, one hundred and fifty males were sent to the care of Dr. Laing, at Careyburg.

It thus appears that about three hundred were distributed in less than ten days, leaving in the Receptacle at that time but little over half the number originally landed. The food and care furnished the poor creatures, as set forth in the report of Dr. Moore, the physician, were apparently all that could have been expected.

The mere fact that the poor half-starved creatures went around Monrovia begging for victuals, probably simply proved how much they had suffered on the slave-ship and in the barracoons, and is no proof that they were denied as much food as the physicians thought they should be allowed. Indeed, it is so characteristic of the sick in Africa to over-eat, and thus aggravate their diseases, such as dysentery and diarrhoea, that we may justly conclude that many died from eating immoderately the improper food furnished by mistake or ostentatious charity.

We should like to have the name of "Our Liberia Correspondent" of the New-York Herald, and hope yet to obtain it. Of President Benson we are sure that all who know him will acquit him of any such inhumanity as is alleged by this anonymous writer, because incompatible with his known character, and because he could have no pecuniary motive.

From Liberia Herald, June 19.

THE RECAPTIVES FOR NIGHTINGALE.

THESE unfortunate people, who were captured off the Congo about the 28th last April, and landed here the 6th May, having been recovered from the dreadful effects of the passage here, were all appropriated to the most reliable of our citizens at the last session of the Probate Court; thus the initiatory step toward fitting them for the duties of citizenship has been taken, and the recaptives are now doing freely.

No other party will be found the Reports of Doctors Moore and Laing, who were the physicians in charge of the recaptives during their stay in this place and Careyburg, immediately preceding their being appropriated.

At the time these people arrived, they were in the most wretched condition; never have we seen so many horrid pictures of human wretchedness and suffering. They were all that Dr. Moore calls them, *wrecking skeletons*.

The fact that these unfortunate people were shipped in a worse condition than is usual, accounts for their suffering before, and after they reached here.

Lieut. Guthrie, prize-officer in command of the Nightingale, states that the recaptives had been in barracoons about three months previous to being taken by the ship; that they had been poorly fed, and that their state of privation had been nearly exhausted, so nearly so that the slave was obliged to take them that week or not at all; that the recaptives were in a literal state of starvation, and general sickness prevailed when they were shipped.

These statements of Lieut. Guthrie are corroborated by the fact that during the twelve days' passage of the ship to this port, one hundred and fifty-six of the recaptives died, making fourteen deaths daily.

The great wonder is, that instead of the loss of mortality, as stated by the report of Lieut. Moore and Laing, the whole of these people had not died, considering the circumstances under which they were shipped and brought here.

This mortality, when compared with previous recaptives, rates favorably, and upon calculation will be found to be less than that of those sent out in the Niagara, 1859, or those sent from Florida, U. S., during last year, taking the whole time.

RECAPTIVES OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

Hon. JOHN N. LARSEN, Secretary of State:

Sir:—All the recaptives who arrived here per ship Nightingale, having been disposed of according to the wishes and intentions of the Government, and the law in such cases made and provided, I have the honor respectfully to transmit to you the following report of their condition upon their arrival here and their subsequent treatment, sensitive as well as medical, the number of deaths, etc., etc.

The American ship "Nightingale," having on board eight hundred and thirty recaptives, arrived in our harbor on the 8th of May, 1861, accompanied by Lieut. Moore, first prize officer. As soon as the necessary preparations were gone through with, the proper authorities commenced landing them the same day. The horrors of the middle and back passages must have been very severe, or the Congos at the time of their capture must have been in an unusually bad condition, which no doubt caused the great mortality, averaging fourteen per day, during the passage to this place, and the survivors to have arrived in such an unprecedented bad state. A majority of them were mere walking skeletons, and a large number benumbed totally unable to do even this. In landing them, and during the passage from the ship to the shore, three died in the boats, two after reaching the wharf, and five in harbor, all within a few hours.

Nearly all the day was consumed in having the sick carried up to, and making the necessary preparations for their reception at the Receptacle. Fresh supplies were ordered for the sick before they had reached the house. Upon their arrival, the sick were placed in suitable rooms, and made as comfortable as could be under the circumstances, and generally provided with food, clothing, and medicine, and the survivors to have arrived in such an unprecedented bad state. A majority of them were mere walking skeletons, and a large number benumbed totally unable to do even this. In landing them, and during the passage from the ship to the shore, three died in the boats, two after reaching the wharf, and five in harbor, all within a few hours.

Articles of food furnished the sick: chickens, soup, beef, broths, rice gruel.

Articles of food for those in better health: cassava, beans, peas, salt beef, fish, pork, rice, fresh beef, beef soup, etc.

Diseases generally prevailing: fever, dysentery, pneumonia, dysentery, leprosy, diarrhoea, scurvy.

What with the amount of ages collected about the ship and teeth, their generally emaciated condition and weakness, I had considered them as so many standard-bearers in the van of death, and unfortunately so it proved.

DAILY SANITARY REGULATIONS.

At 5 o'clock, all except the sick, were taken to the river, and made to bathe, using soap freely, each recaptive being furnished with a piece two inches square. During their absence, twenty-three persons were engaged in removing the excrement deposited by the people on the ground, and in delegating the building with water, and scrubbing with brooms.

After this was thoroughly done, chloride of lime and other disinfecting agents were freely sprinkled throughout the building, on the steps around and under the house, and at least half an inch of the surface scraped off the yard.

VENTILATION, ETC.

The windows and doors throughout the building, except those of the "dead-room," were kept open daily, and air allowed to circulate through the house. During the day and fair weather, the recaptives were taken to the river, and made to bathe, using soap freely, each recaptive being furnished with a piece two inches square. During their absence, twenty-three persons were engaged in removing the excrement deposited by the people on the ground, and in delegating the building with water, and scrubbing with brooms.

After this was thoroughly done, chloride of lime and other disinfecting agents were freely sprinkled throughout the building, on the steps around and under the house, and at least half an inch of the surface scraped off the yard.

The highest number of dead bodies lying in the Receptacle at one time was not over twelve, and eighteen hours the longest they were allowed to remain on the premises, with but two exceptions; and in each case the want of coffin caused the delay, which did not exceed twenty-four hours.

I think it necessary, just here, to state that all the recaptives who have died have been decently interred in coffins, and not in mats, as has heretofore been the case. The number of recaptives received at the Receptacle was eight hundred and one; of course the building and premises were very much crowded, even so much so as to be unhealthy. I advised, as you know, the Commissioners for the supervision of the Liberian Colonization, and in connection with Government, promptly proceeded to remedy the evil, by distributing one hundred and forty of the female recaptives among the citizens of the different settlements, May 15th. The number still being too large after the distribution of the females above mentioned, Government and Commissioners sent to Careyburg, under the supervision of Lieut. Moore and Laing, the other, one hundred and fifty of the male recaptives, May 18th.

The beneficial results of this measure were soon perceived by a decrease in the mortality seventy-five per cent.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Taking in consideration the almost hopeless and emaciated condition in which these poor Africans were when landed, and the number of deaths in proportion to the number landed, I think the success of this will compare favorably with that of all previous expeditions landed here. Number dead, one hundred and sixty-two. In submitting the above, I have the honor to be, Your most obedient and humble servant,

J. M. MOORE, M. D., Physician to Recaptives.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

CAREYBURG, May 30, 1861.

Hon. J. M. PATTON, Superintendent of Careyburg:

Mr. DEAR SIR:—As physician in attendance upon the recaptives, who arrived here on the 18th and 20th of the present month, now located at the "Receptacle," I beg leave to report upon their condition, up to date, as follows:

Date.	Disease.	Age.	Deaths.	Sex.
May 20,	Bowel complaint,	21	1	Male
" 21,	"	17	1	"
" 27,	"	30	1	"
" 28,	"	30	1	"
" 29,	Severe cramp,	10	1	"
" 29,	"	14	1	"
" 30,	Apoplexy,	16	1	"
" 30,	Cramp,	9 and 12	2	"

The lack of proper enclosure, and the consequent inability of those in attendance to keep them in proper position, and prevent their eating various unwholesome and uncooked articles, which they employ a good portion of their time in collecting from the fields and adjoining woods, has operated much against those who were either sick on their arrival, or have become affected since. The necessity of a regular hospital arrangement, and proper conveniences attached and balanced around the present establishment, was never more apparent than during the residence of these untimely arrivals. The impossibility of speedily preparing the present establishment for the proper accommodation, under these circumstances, of the recaptives, induces me to urge upon you the necessity of expediting their removal as soon as they can be removed, into such small enclosures as will ensure them better attention, and the benefit of purer air.

Their ill-treatment while on ship-board has undoubtedly,

made such floods upon the constitution of some, that it will be impossible to secure such gains to their systems as nature demands for their restoration. But still, you may say upon it, that such careful and proper treatment as may be had on such a small scale, will be furnished them, at all hours, with the greatest solicitude.

I remain, your obedient, humble servant,
DANIEL LARSEN, M. D.

THE AFRICAN TRIBES.

By the politeness of Rev. Theodore Bourne, we have perused the first number of a new monthly quarto newspaper, issued August 1st, 1861, by the African Aid Society.

In the address "To our Readers," the Society explains its object, and the reason of its issue, as follows: "It is time that light was thrown upon Africa. The interests of humanity and religion, of civilization and commerce, imperatively demand that it should be."

It proposes to supply frequent and reliable information of the state and resources of Africa. It will faithfully review all new works issued from the press relative to Africa.

We welcome such a paper, as promising to awaken the religious philanthropy of England to a deeper interest in Africa, and gradually to dispel from their minds the prejudice which has so unhappily been cherished as to the motives, tendencies, and results of the Colonization movement of our country. England will finally comprehend that not only in Liberia an actual and realized good, but that the purity of intention and wisdom of plan exhibited by its founders and friends were to be admired and imitated rather than condemned. We shall be happy to exchange with the *Times*, and avail ourselves in the present number of the *Colonization Journal* of many interesting items of African news taken from it.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, July 6, 1861.

Mr. DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 17th of April, by the bark Edward. This vessel arrived in our harbor on the night of the 6th of June, and the next morning her passengers were all landed safe, and in good health and spirits. The new comers seem delighted with the country, and are satisfied to make it their home; and they are kindly received and welcomed to our shores by the Liberians. As a matter of course, all of us are greatly pleased to see and to hail the return of our friends and fellow-citizens, Messrs. Johnson, Danbar, Davis, and Peacher. The emigrants remain in this city, and during Dr. Roberts' absence, will be attended to by Dr. Danbar.

Messrs. Downing and Luca have been actively employed, since their arrival, in their respective vocations—the former, is merchandising, and he seems to be doing well; the latter, is teaching music and is flourishing.

Mr. Luca gave us quite a musical treat a short time after his arrival. A grand concert was gotten up, and passed off at the Seminary building, to the great delight and pleasure of all. Notwithstanding the admission-tickets were fixed at fifty cents, the house was crowded. He realized a nice little sum from it, and was much pleased to be thus encouraged by the Monroviaans, and to receive such tangible proof of their appreciation of his efforts. He is engaged in giving lessons to a number of our young folks on the piano, and for which he receives pay.

We are glad to have our colored brethren come over, and to assist in building up a black nation, and in adorning and beautifying it with the arts and sciences. We say, let them come, we have plenty of room for them, and there is plenty for them to do. The whole continent of Africa is before us, and I am sure it is large enough and rich enough to ensure happiness and comfort to all. Many men of all grades and professions can be profitably employed in developing the rich and abundant resources of this continent; and it is here on this continent that the negro is to discover to the world that he is fully a man—mentally, morally, and physically—and to instruct the other races, and to compel them to regard him as their equal in every thing that is noble and virtuous, and in all those qualities of mind that give to man true dignity.

Oh! if the negroes of America would but seriously consider their duty to themselves and to their brethren on this continent, and would commence to act as men, how soon would a powerful Christian nation be raised up, as this continent, whose friendship and favor the present proud nations of the world would not consider it a condescension to seek to obtain.

It may, my dear Sir, right and proper that this Government should adopt a course similar to that now pursued by the Government of Hayti, to have our brethren to leave America and come among us. But it occurs to me that our brethren already know enough about us, and what we are struggling to do, without the expenditure of large sums of money to convince them that here they should come.

Our citizens often visit America on business, and they have opportunities of seeing and conversing with them, and of knowing what we are doing; and besides this, they have many published accounts respecting us, which we conclude are sufficient to convince them that in Africa their condition could be made all that they can desire.

For forty years here we have been preparing a home for them, and our arms extended wide and our hands held out to welcome and receive them. We still invite them to come, and enjoy with us the great blessings of civil and religious liberty, and the riches of this vast continent.

I am sorry to learn of the bad condition of things in your country; and that in consequence of the great commotions, very few emigrants and but little freight were offered, and which caused the Stevens not to return to the coast.

I hope that the troubles will be soon over, and that Providence may so overrule things as to cause a speedy and total abolition of slavery in America, and that the sons and daughters of Africa may come home by thousands, richly laden with the blessings of Christianity and civilization.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
Rev. J. B. FINNEY, Sec. Gen. N. Y. S. C. S.,
New-York City.

MONROVIA, Liberia, June 30, 1861.

Rev. J. B. FINNEY—Dear Sir:—I can pass these few lines to inform you of my safe arrival at home.

We had a pleasant but rather long passage of forty-three days, and we came to anchor here in the night of the 7th of June. I was happy to find the most of my old friends in excellent health;

I was struck by the numerous improvements that had been made during my absence.

I have seen the little "Beth," at a distance, and like the appearance of her very much.

I have not been on board of her yet. She has been looking very badly, and she is now turned down at Mr. Warner's wharf, but the leak in her bottom may be fixed.

She has been of great use to us in many respects; but most people regret that she is so small. Many persons say that she does not pay expenses. But I suppose you know more of that than I can tell you.

Have you seen or heard anything of my books? I hope to see them come out in the first vessel that arrives from New-York.

The Nightingale, a large steamer, was brought in here about a month before we reached here. The poor creature is represented as the most miserable being ever seen.

They died very rapidly at first; but I hear that the mortality among them now is less than usual among the captives.

My friend Mr. W. S. Anderson, of Sandville Farm, goes over in the Cordelia, and I take charge of his place until his return.

P. S. All the passengers per Edward are yet in good health and spirits.

Yours truly, W. M. DAVIS.

From Liberia Herald, June 16, 1861.

AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.

Estimated quantity of sugar, syrup, molasses, and molasses manufactured on the St. Paul's river this season: Sugar, 175,000 lbs.; syrup, 20,000 galls.; molasses, 9,000 galls.; melado, 30,000 lbs.

Of this there has been manufactured by the steam mills of W. S. Anderson and the Messrs. Coopers, as follows: At Anderson's—sugar, 80,000 lbs.; syrup, 60,000 galls.; molasses, 45,000 galls.; melado, 30,000 lbs. At Coopers—sugar, 60,000 lbs.; syrup, 6,000 galls.

The estimated manufacture of molasses and melado by the Coopers has not yet been ascertained.

The difference shows favorably the working of the hand or animal power mills possessed by many of our river planters. All the mills are still grinding.

There has been reported and cleared at the Custom-House of this (Monrovia) port, during the half year commencing October 1st, 1860, and ending the 31st of last March: Palm-oil, 230,000 galls.; camwood, 432 tons; palm-nut kernels, 110 tons; ivory, 800 lbs.

The export of sugar, syrup, and molasses, has taken place chiefly since the end of March; this, however, has been fully satisfactory. Our farmers meet with no difficulty in finding sales for their products.

The trade in palm kernels (palm-nut kernels) has rapidly come into importance along our coast. These kernels, which are obtained chiefly along the Bassa country seaboard—from Little Bassa to Rock-Crooks—are procured cheaply from the natives. The kernels find a ready market in Marseilles and other parts of France—and they enter largely into the compositions of perfumery manufactured in those parts; much of the "superfine" olive oil used with such gusto has its full share of palm-kernel oil.

AN ERROR.

We clip the following from the New-York Colonization Journal:

SLAVERY CAPTURED.—A letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 21st, says that H. M. Esposito had taken a slave of Gallinas. The same vessel, on her way to Accra, fell in with a fine American bark (no colors), and, after four hours' chase, full sail and speed, captured her, with 612 slaves. The writer reports that the people of Liberia are suffering very much from want of food, in consequence of the large number of slaves landed.

The writer says that the vessel was taken on board, and that the matter for the people of Liberia to "suffer very much from want of food." Foreign provisions are no way scarce in Liberia at present, and our domestic supplies are as good, if not better, than general at this season of the year—rice, cassava, potatoes, beef, and fresh generally, remain, indeed, lower than is usual for this season.

Here and there there may be some one of the older Ebolean school longing for some of the nicer aspects of the "fish-pots;" but these instances, if any, are rare; while the "racy of the soil" are perfectly content.

RECALL OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—We learn that the steam vessels composing the United States squadron on this (west African) coast, have been called home; owing to the difficulties in the United States, military resources are required at home. These vessels are the Sumter, Mohican, and Miantonomi.

This fact reduplicates our regret at the present state of United States affairs. The recall of the first American squadron that has ever merited any consideration of efficiency since these squadrons have been coming to the coast, and at a time too when it is operating so eminently successfully in suppressing the slave-trade, is to be regretted, especially in the general, as the cause of its recall.

ANOTHER SLAVE SHIP.

Early on the morning of the 6th inst., while we were rejoicing at the unprecedented success of the Administration, and the election of the 7th, there arrived in our harbor the steamer Nightingale, a prize to the United States sloop Saratoga, having on board a cargo of 850 unfortunate Africans, who were destined to be the victims of some plantation in a land of slavery. This fine vessel (like so far as her "make" is concerned), of about one thousand tons, it seemed well for a far more worthy purpose than engaging in the slave-trade. But her fine sailing qualities tempted to participate in the horrid crime of slave-trading.

The captives were landed on the same day of their arrival, and a more miserable spectacle we never beheld. Some were dying, when we landed, some were dead, others were dying, scarcely able to move; and so great was the sickness among them, that, up to to-day fifty-four have died.

Of course, when we saw this sight, we were impressed till more with the execrable sinfulness of slavery, and we asked our hearts to cry out, "under order heaven!"

As a Christian nation, as brethren of the same blood, it is our duty to do for these unfortunate beings whatever we can. Still, we do not go as far as some over-religious people, and say the whole responsibility of these people rests upon us. It may be so considered, so far as it relates to the case after they were received by us. But who is responsible for removing them from their homes for the land where they died on their way to Liberia, for the crime of having tempted parents to sell their children? It would be performing a work of supererogation, to try to wipe away the guilt of the enslavement of these people.

But still, there is a great work for us to do. These people are our brethren; and notwithstanding they are heathens, they have the image of God—debased though they be by sin.

If, as most of us believe, it is our bounden duty, and the policy of the nation, to elevate our native brethren, and if their elevation will tend greatly to benefit themselves and this entire people, then we see no reason why we should not endeavor, with all our might, to discharge our duty towards them.—*Liberia Herald, May 16th.*

—Mr. W. S. Anderson and Dr. J. M. Moore have signified their intention of attending the exhibition in the Grand International Exhibition in London, 1862.

VOTE AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN LIBERIA LAST APRIL.

In Montserrat County, the votes stand:

Administration Party Ticket.

S. A. Benson, 554
J. B. Warner, 559
D. H. Foster, 538
E. W. Wright, 643
E. R. W. Johnson, 653
D. Kelly, 544
G. J. Hargrave, 530

Liberty Party Ticket.

P. B. Yates, 371
J. T. Gibson, 268
G. W. Smith, 277
D. Simpson, 271
W. A. Foster, 264
B. W. Dennis, 274
A. Blackford, 265

IN BASSE COUNTY.

Warner, 163

Senator, J. Gilchrist.

Representatives, D. F. Smith, N. G. Warner, W. Brumfield.

No vote for the Liberty party.

In Stool the entire Administration ticket was elected by a small majority; and the county officers elected are: Senator, S. J. Clayton; Representatives, W. W. McDougall, Schreiner, and James Strother.

IN MARLBOROUGH COUNTY.

Yates, 12
Gibson, 13

Senator, Montrose; Representatives, Harwood, Campbell, and Cox.

The majority, then, of Benson and Warner exceeds five hundred, and they received more than two-thirds of the entire number of votes polled in the whole Republic.

The Liberty party, as affairs stand now, have only one member in the Legislature—Senator Stephen Benson, of Sinoe county, whose term had not expired.—*Liberia Herald.*

From the Liberia Herald, June 5.

—Nothing very special has occurred since the last issue, and for once, news of all kinds is scarce with us.

DOWNED.—A few days ago, off the back beach opposite Mr. Moore James' place, a native lad, while attempting to pick up a drift- canoe at sea.

—Mr. R. J. Roy, with his brig, the E. M. Roy, has just arrived from the Gold Coast, Bonny, and the Calabar. Mr. Roy has a rich cargo, in which are nearly three tons of ivory of the finest quality. Mr. Roy leaves soon for Liverpool.

From the African Times.

AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Much has been done of late in the extension of legitimate trade with Africa, and in the acquisition of better information regarding its various countries. But this information had not been systematically diffused, and great ignorance prevails in many quarters as to the geography of Africa, its productions, and its facilities for commerce. It is one of the declared objects of the African Aid Society, to dispel this by means of its journal, and through its general efforts.

The extension of French colonization in Algeria, and the progress of settlement northwards from the Cape Colony, have done much to show the agricultural and pastoral capabilities of north and south Africa. The extension of legitimate commerce on the coast has also materially assisted in the suppression of the slave-trade; while the progress of discovery in the interior, by such men as Richardson, Barth, Vogel, Livingston, Peterhick, Anderson, Baillie, Barron, Speke, Du Chaila, and others, has made us better acquainted with many of the races and countries there.

The recent efforts of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, to stimulate the production of cotton in Africa, among every part of which is suited to the growth of the plant, have produced beneficial results. Agriculture and commerce are rapidly advancing in Egypt, while the French are making great efforts to develop the capabilities of Algeria and Senegal. The magnificent collection of indigenous African produce shown in the permanent exposition of Algeria and the other French colonies at Paris, affords a striking evidence of the extent of the openings for commerce in that vast and fertile continent.

Only those who have carefully examined the yearly statistics, have any conception of the present amount and growing extent of palm-oil, which the cultivation of them began in 1849, by the Americans, French, and other nations. The value of the exports of British produce and manufactures to our own possessions on the west coast of Africa, has advanced from £263,726 in 1858, to \$40,811 in 1860; and the aggregate value of the British export trade to all parts of Africa last year was as follows:

TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
Cape Colony,	£1,897,093
Natal,	296,938
Ascension,	8,695
St. Helena,	46,912
West coast,	840,911
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
Egypt,	2,470,719
Tunis,	8,890
Algeria,	48,754
Morocco,	171,800
West coast,	966,861
East coast,	2,912
African ports on the Red Sea,	903
Total,	£4,128,992

Of course, when we view this in relation with so large and populous a continent, rich in varieties of valuable products, this is still trifling, and shows the necessity of increased stimulus from Great Britain. The progress in some branches of the African trade, during the last twenty years, has been considerable; of palm-oil, where the cultivation of them began in 1849, the value of shipments to England in the ten years ending 1860; while in the ten years ending 1859 it rose to 716,380 cwts.; and in the year 1860 to 804,936 cwts. There are also considerable shipments made direct from Africa to America and France. Cotton, for oil, are also extensively grown. From the River Gamboula, where the cultivation of them began in 1849, 12,000 of these nuts were shipped last year, chiefly to Marseilles. Sources of supply of other oleaginous products are also opening—such as the shea butter from the Bassa Parku, mouton grease from the Carapa Guineensis, and from the seeds of other euphorbiaceous plants. Ivory, to the extent of about 3000 cwts. a-year; the so-called African oak, ebony, bar, and cam-wood; indurubber, gums (copal and arabic), ostrich feathers, wool, and various other products already in demand, prove that there are abundant elements for profitable trade with the people on the coast and in the interior, and that Africa is worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received.

PARANATURAL MISSIONS TO EASTERN AFRICA.—The Rev. Mr. Stewart has lately left for the east coast, to inquire what opening there is for the establishment of missions on the track of Dr. Livingstone. He has been sent out at the cost of some gentlemen in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

MUNGO PARK.—Some of the works in the possession of the late Mungo Park at the time of his death on the Niger, have just been recovered in Central Africa, and been transmitted, by command of Lord John Russell, to the Royal Geographical Society.

PRICES CURRENT OF AFRICAN PRODUCE.
(From Messrs. Lewis, Pelt, and Mackay, Bankers.)
London, July 31, 1861.

Ginger,	per cwt. 82s. to 85s. Free.
Guinea Pepper, Garbled,	" 40s. to 50s. "
Guinea Pepper, ungarbled,	" 108s. to 128s. "
Guinea Pepper, middling to good,	" 40s. to 50s. "
Guinea Pepper, middling to fine,	" 50s. to 60s. "
Guinea Pepper, ordinary,	" 30s. to 40s. "
Benguela, middling to fine,	" 50s. to 60s. "
Congo, middling to good,	" 38s. to 45s. "
Sierra Leone, ordinary to fine, per lb.	9d. to 1s. 6d. "
Guinea Grain, fine,	per cwt. 47s. to 50s. "
Guinea Pepper, inferior to fine,	" 15s. to 16s. In Bd.
Cayenne Pepper,	per lb. 4d. to 5d. "
Palm Oil,	per tin. 237s. to 243s. Free.
Palm-nut Oil,	" 230s. to 237s. "
Seed Oil, Gingly or Sesame,	" 238 10s. to 240s. "
Groundnut,	" 241s. to 244s. "
Cocoanut Oil,	" 243 10s. to 248s. "

IMPORTED FROM THE CAPS OF GOOD HOPE.

Alces, pure, bright, hard, unburnt, no dross, per cwt.	32s. to 43s.
Argol, white, pure, bold crystals, no earth or dross, per cwt.	30s. to 100s.
Arrowroot (Natal), white, good flavor, strong grain, not soft and powdery, per lb.	24d. to 7d.
Bee-wax, bright, yellow, clean, pure, no dross, per cwt.	27 to 28
Bucks' lard, long, strong, bright green, free from stains, per lb.	3d. to 1s. 6d.
Gum Arabic, pale, bright drop, bold, even, clean, and soluble, no dust or block, per cwt.	16s. to 20s.
Ostrich feathers, white, rich plume, perfect at top, small quill,	" 1st and 2nd, " 21s. to 22s. "
" 3rd and 4th, " 20s. to 21s. "	
Black, long, " 50s. to 60s. "	
" short, " 30s. to 40s. "	
Ox or cow horns, large, sound, bright, 30s. and 40s. per 100.	65s. to 90s.
20 to 25 cwt. " 30s. to 55s.	38s. to 55s.
Teeth, Elephant's, sound, fine grain, full to point, small hollows, free from cracks and other defects:	
Tobias, and upper, per cwt.	23s. to 237
" 40 to 100 lbs., " 231 to 238	23s. to 238
" 20 to 40 lbs., " 214 to 228	214 to 228
Scrivellers, " 214 to 228	
Ball ditto, not tapered or hollow, 24 to 3 in diameter, " 228 to 248	
Sea Horse, 4 lbs. and upwards, sound, uncracked, small hollows, 10s. to 20s.	
1 lb to 2 lbs., " 1s. to 2s. 6d.	
Camwood, Roquelle, per ton, 218 to 220	
" Sherbro, " 214 to 217	
Barwood, " £ 23 10s. to 24s.	
Ebony, black, " £ 20 to 212 10s.	
Wax, Gambie, per cwt., " 27 10s. to 28 10s.	

ABBEKUTA.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, author of "Pilgrimage to my Motherland," is now in England, with his wife and four children, en route for Abbeokuta. They are going as permanent settlers. Mr. Campbell takes with him the most approved American outfit, including, packing, and pressing machines, a saw-mill, &c. Dr. Delaney, who now follows him, and establish himself in the vicinity of Lagos; and the British Government having appointed a consul to reside at Abbeokuta, the work of Christian civilization, begun by the missionaries at Abbeokuta, and the British merchants at Lagos, will receive a new impulse. Missionary headquarters made for the reception of those skilled immigrants from Canada and the United States, who are willing to share their share in the great work of African development and regeneration. Mr. Campbell is a British subject, a native of Jamaica.—*African Times.*

VICE-CONSUL AT ABBEKUTA.

T. C. TAYLOR, Esq., has been appointed to this new consular establishment. Great praise is due to Her Majesty's Government for having so readily granted the desire expressed by the Chambers of Commerce, through the medium of the African Aid Society, for a consular authority at that place. The importance of the commerce of the coast is so great, and the demand for an early number, to show the influence it is calculated to exercise in the industrial development of Africa. Already British merchants are establishing factories at Abbeokuta.—*B.*

NATAL.

Our advice from that rapidly-advancing colony, which has so many interesting success stories, is that it was more known of in this country, are to the 3d May.

LAND.

Mainlands its price, in spite of the monetary pressure. Some very favorable sales have recently been effected. A fine farm of 1000 acres, within an hour's ride of Maritzburg, with a homestead upon it, was sold by auction for £2000. Government lands about sixty-five miles from the port, on the coast, suitable for tropical cultivation, realize at public sale about six shillings per acre.

THE NATAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The gross receipts for the month were £258 10s., being a return of fifty per cent. on the capital of the company. Under the present management, there seems every prospect that the enterprise will eventually be one of the most remunerative in the colony.

Mr. Pinson, whose endeavors to improve the character of Natal sheep-farming, have excited so much interest throughout the colony, has imported by the Glenmore three superior Glenmore rams, which are well adapted to the country and climate. Two merino rams were lately sold in the capital, Maritzburg, at £20 and £30 respectively.

COOLIES.

One thousand six hundred have been introduced from India, at an expense of £12,000. They are doing good service immediately. The bar at Port Durban is a very bad one, and we learn that a marshall boat, imported from Madras, has proved a very effective appendage to the port establishment. It is worked by a staff of Coolie boatmen, who are indifferent to breakers or brooms.

COTTON.

Attended increased attention throughout the colony. Government indeed some of the Zulu inhabitants to grow cotton, and have succeeded to some extent. Several bales of superior cotton have been produced, and efforts are being made to extend the cultivation. Experience has sufficiently proved that, with care, 600 lbs. of cotton per acre may be obtained in Natal; that may be assumed as a fair average. The plant, moreover, continues to bloom for a long succession of years. Sea Island appears to be the de-

scription best adapted to the coast, while interior sorts are better fitted for the cultivation of natives. Coolies having been successfully introduced, the labor question must be met with a solution; and if Manchester capitalists are disposed to assist Natal growers in any way, they cannot do so more effectively than by importing a few thousands of Coolies, and discharging them as soon as they learn to work on the coast or elsewhere, who will agree to certain terms regarding the repayment of expenses and the guaranteed supply of cotton. This would be a most certain and satisfactory method of ensuring the extended growth of the plant. It would open up a remunerative avenue of enterprise to men of small means, who should be held responsible for the success of the enterprise, and would render available much useless land.

COMMERCIAL.

The trading relations of this colony with the southern settlements are already very extensive. In the Transvaal Republic, one or two Natal firms have branch stations up to 89 deg. south latitude, and a large trade is carried on with Zulu, the Natal, and Delagoa Bay. Every year shows an advance in the trade made by local commerce on the savings of the North, and only a few weeks ago several young Englishmen left Durban, bound on a trading and hunting expedition to the Zambesi. But for the conduct of the anti-Portuguese authorities, there would have been a hurricane trade between Natal and Delagoa Bay.—*B.*

ANNUAL REPORT, MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

In December last, the legal impediments to the completion of the College buildings were finally overcome, and, though a valuable part of the dry season had already been lost, it was thought profitable to finish the walls and roof before the spring rains. The work was at once vigorously commenced; and at our latest date, the work was well advanced, in its reasonable accomplishment. Most of the old unused building material sent out in December, 1854, a small part, not easily preserved in that climate, had been sold, and the remainder stored, mostly in the stone kitchen, already completed. These were found to have been much less injured than was expected. The Trustees of Donations, we understand, have placed funds at the disposal of the President of the College, to complete the building, and to furnish the furniture. The inside work can be done in the summer, notwithstanding the rains; so that we hope the buildings will be completed by the end of the present year.

A Library will be needed. Towards this, only a single donation has been received, that of a complete Edinburgh Encyclopedia, by the Rev. Seth S. West, of West Town, Vt.

In the department of Natural Science, a small but very valuable selection of minerals, some of which are rare and difficult to obtain, has been given by the Rev. James F. Clarke, now a missionary in Turkey.

These examples are commended to the consideration of those who are able to appreciate and imitate them.

From Douglass' Monthly.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

We have been favored by the receipt of two numbers of the *Star of Liberia*, edited and published by Dr. Morris Chester. This paper, it seems, is published monthly, and the numbers before us are of February and March, 1861. We gather from the *Star* something of the life and the spirit of Liberia, and have been somewhat amused as well as instructed by its perusal. Liberia, it seems, not less than greater republics, has its wars and revolutions, its dissensions, its parties, party names, its party quarrels, collisions, misrepresentations, exposures, its civil wars, and sacrifices, all of which are made quite manifest in the pages now before us. We cannot say that in these two numbers of the *Star* we have learned anything very definite of the war recently waged by Liberia against the *Poon*, except that which is already known to all who are conversant with the subject. We wished to present ourselves of certain facts, and to be guided by the *Poon*. We was, however, done not appear to be a very serious one, and the Liberiens, according to the *Star*, have obtained an easy victory, though not one which reflects much credit upon President Benson.

We were surprised by the war, it is evident that the people of the little Republic of Liberia are divided, into two parties, like larger republics, in respect to these matters. The Liberiens are not only excited and tempted to war by the war with the *Poon*, but have recently had a few brandings into their midst by one Prince Leo Lloyd, a character somewhat notorious, a few years ago, in the neighborhood of Boston, Mass. Trailing the *Star*, we had not known of the rising of Leo in Africa, or that Liberia had become the theatre of his ambitious and mischievous propensities. For the first time in the history of Liberia, through this Lloyd, we have the intimation of a desire, on the part of a section in that country, to accomplish the destruction of the Republic, and to establish a monarchy. The announcement of this fact by Leo has created no little excitement among the Liberiens. The *Star* does not hesitate to denounce it—and no doubt justly—as a deliberate falsehood, uttered with a design of casting suspicion upon Mr. President Benson, and thereby advancing the political interests of President Benson, into whose family, we infer, this Lloyd has now married.

Our friends in Liberia, we are very glad to observe, have formed a very correct idea of the character and ability of Mr. Lloyd, the very pretensions of whom—to say nothing of his history—stamp him as nothing better than an impostor. For the wailing of Liberia, an eye should be kept upon Mr. Lloyd. The *Star* has very little to say of the epidemic of Leo in Africa, and, as doctors say, the stomach is most healthy when a man is unconscious of having any, we must decide, from reading the *Star*, that business in Liberia is in a prosperous condition. Party warfare in Liberia is shown to be not any more scrupulous in the choice of weapons, or in the selection of epithets, than in the United States. Not improper might be made in this respect. A difference of opinion on mere questions of policy should scarcely draw upon any vulgar epithets which we had applied, not only to parties, but to men, in the columns of the *Star of Liberia*.

We do not agree with Mr. Douglass in this opinion, and should look with suspicion on any opinion of the President gathered from the columns of the *Star*. To us it appears that the war was far a just cause—to fill the empty cities, and to defend the Republic, and to protect the domain of these small chieftain, and obligated him to protect them in their reserved rights, duty to the weak and his own good name justified him in demanding that the *Poon* should show the Liberiens they had taken by violence. The war was therefore just; and it was also effective, and reflects honor on President Benson.—*En. Cox, Jan.*

LIBERIAN COTTON.—We have examined a small lot of cotton grown upon the farm of Mr. Samuel H. G. Sharp, in Bassa county, Liberia. It is a clean and white, of good staple and strength. An experienced cotton gin, which has been used for cotton, the sample before us is probably pure from the native African seed, and without much, if any, culture or attention.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GERMAN MISSIONS TO EASTERN AFRICA.—Dr. Knapp, who has founded a mission in the states of the Innang of Knapp, has just left his Aden, with some assistant missionaries, to found other stations on the continent opposite Zanzibar.—*African Times.*

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All communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor, Rev. J. B. FISKE.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY GEORGE M. WESTON,

AT REQUEST.

At a Special Meeting of the Republican Association, Washington City, Sept. 14, 1861.

Mr. Weston said: No suggestion is more commonly made, and certainly none is more effective, to dissuade us from any effort whatever, looking to the immediate or even remote extinction of negro slavery in this country, than the representation that the evil is already so vast, and still so inevitably augmenting by the natural increase of the colored race, as to be beyond the reach of human help. The case is said to be hopeless, so far as visible means of relief are concerned, and we are plied to wait until the mischief is terminated in some of the mysterious ways of Divine Providence. We are assured that, as nothing of practical advice can be pointed out, there is no duty resting upon us in the premises. Our ancestors, it is said, when our present frame of government was constituted, and when the mischief was of comparatively small dimensions, might have found some medicament for it; while for us, nothing remains but a reverent submission to it, as to a decree of fate. Suggestions like these we hear constantly, and we know that they have so sufficed as an opiate to the conscience of the nation, that so far from its having been regarded as a duty to attempt any thing toward the extinction of slavery, it has been, in fact, rather the fashion of the present generation to stigmatize those who have made such attempts, not merely as persistent disturbers of the public peace, but as impious recusants against an order of things established by God.

Negro slavery, as it exists in this country, is undoubtedly an evil of vast magnitude; but I do not admit either that it has been or is an increasing one, relatively to the means of relief from it, or that we can be fairly exonerated from the duty of doing such means of relief, by any real impossibility of carrying it out, or any rate, diminishing, restricting, and palliating the mischief.

It is not the absolute number of the slaves, or of the colored race, free and slave, which determines the practicability of freeing the slaves, or of deporting the colored race, but the proportion which such number bears to the total population and the total wealth of the country. If there is danger, or national loss (which I do not admit), in freeing the enslaved, it is in proportion to their number as compared with the free; and so far as it may be supposed to be advisable to accompany measures of emancipation with a removal, more or less extensive, of the colored race to other colonies abroad, our power to do so depends upon the ratio of our wealth to the removals proposed to be made.

The increase of the white population in this country has been larger, during every decade since 1790, than that of either the slaves or of the colored race; but the excess has not been so large, as is sometimes represented, in consequence of the rapid increase of the colored race. But in long periods, by the operation of compounding, familiar in computations of the interest upon money, the effect of differences in the rate of increase of population becomes very visible.

Thus, taking the whole period between 1790 and 1860, the dates of our first census and of our last one, the total per-centage of increase in our different classes of population has been as follows:

White,	761
Slave,	4663
Free colored,	709
Total colored,	4851

In the whole period, the rate of increase of the free colored has run pretty nearly to that of the whites, but that grows out of the excess of its increase in the early part of the period, when the slaves of the (now) free States were emancipated, and thus passed from the slave column in the census into the free colored column. But the increase of the free colored by natural increase is very small—an aspect of the case which I shall presently notice more at large.

In the whole period of two generations, the excess or increase of the whites over either that of the slaves, or that of the total colored, has been enormous. It has been constant at every decade, and it is important to observe that the cause (whatever they are) which produce it, are now more efficient than ever before, and that in the very last decade this excess has been greater than ever before. Thus, from 1850 to 1860, the per-centage of increase of our several classes of population has been as follows:

White,	37.46
Slave,	23.42
Free colored,	10.68

It may be objected to the view which I have so far presented, that, although in some aspects, as those of the expenses of coloring our colored people, or of indemnifying slaveholders for the loss of their property, the expense of white to blacks in the whole country becomes important, yet that in another aspect, that of the danger, real or supposed, of emancipating them, it is of little consequence what the relative numbers of the two races are in the whole country, but chiefly interesting to know what these relative numbers are in the States in which slavery exists. Happily, a view confined to the slave States alone will be found to present results which show that the progress of population increase of our several classes of population has been as follows:

From 1790 to 1860, the per cent. of increase of the several classes of population in the slave States has been as follows:

Whites,	522.48
Slaves,	560.78
Free colored,	466.35
Total colored,	508.53

Comparing the increase of the whites with that of either the slaves or the total colored, the difference is not great, but what there is, is in favor of the whites. And although it is not important to the aspect of the case of which I am now especially treating, it is consoling to know that this relative increase of the whites has been made within the last thirty years, and that the ratio of it seems to be an augmenting one. This will appear from the following statement of the rates of increase which each census since 1790 has exhibited in the immediately preceding decade:

Years.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Total Colored.
1800.....	38.94	30.09	29.27	59.13
1810.....	29.70	36.67	76.79	86.62
1820.....	28.20	30.37	24.22	50.04
1830.....	29.35	32.12	34.67	62.29
1840.....	26.54	29.98	18.40	28.51
1850.....	34.26	23.97	10.49	27.40
1860.....	30.09	23.42	3.69	22.45

For the first forty years following the year 1790, both the slaves and the total colored gained upon the whites. Within the last thirty years, it is the whites who have gained upon both, and so decidedly as to more than overbalance their relative loss in the preceding forty years. In the early part of this period of seventy years, while the slaves lost more than twice as many as the whites, the whites, swelling the aggregate of the free colored, they gained by the acquisition of Louisiana, and by the slave-trade continued until 1808, not far from 150,000—a large per-centage upon their number in 1790. In the eight slave States, the whites, whose geographical location is less favorable to their natural increase than it formerly was, an augmenting proportion of them being employed in semi-tropical regions, where forced labor is more destructive of life than it is in the northerly farming slave States.

It thus appearing that in the slave States the relative number of the white class has, upon the whole, rather diminished than increased, since the formation of our present form of national government, it may still be suggested that in particular slave States, or classes of slave States, this relative number may have increased, or may be increasing. That is undoubtedly true of two or three of the old States (South Carolina being the best known), but not in a marked degree as to any one of them. The difficulty of comparing the rates of increase of the whites with the master of slaves, State by State, arises from the fact that more than half of our present slave population is found on the Gulf of Mexico, in six States which were substantially unoccupied seventy years ago (this is true even of Georgia), and the greater portion of the territory of which has been acquired by the Union during this century. But in this new region, where more than half the slaves now are, and where both the proportion of slaves and the rate of their increase are the greatest, it does not appear that the whites are relatively losing ground.

In the seven original States of the attempted Southern Confederacy, which include the eight slave States and the State of Florida, while the slaves increased thirty-one per cent. during the last decade, the whites increased nearly thirty-three per cent., which negates the idea (carelessly accepted by many) that there is any present tendency to the Africanization of our population, even where the African element is most powerful and most rapidly increasing. In the eight slave States and the State of Florida, the original Southern Confederacy, the increase of slaves during the last decade was only fourteen per cent., while that of the whites was twenty-eight per cent. The comparisons prove, that while, in one portion of the South, the relative magnitude of the institution of slavery is declining in a marked degree, it is not so in the increase anywhere.

It remains to the figures which I have exhibited, that whether we look at the country as a whole, or at the slave States by themselves, or at that particular portion of the slave States the condition of which is most unpromising, there is nothing to justify the idea frequently advanced, that it was possible, in the early days of our national existence, to put an end to slavery. It is now too late to attempt it; that the nation, by the aid of two generations, our own human help; and that patiently enduring what our ancestors might have remedied, we must wait the solution of the problem by Divine Providence—a pious resignation, I remark in passing, most frequently taught by those who never teach it or practice it on any other subject. Slavery, we are reminded, multiplied upon itself, during the Revolutionary War, but it is an evil to be measured relatively with the means of relief, and there have multiplied in a still greater ratio. This is true of the white population of the country, and still more true of the wealth of the country, which has increased at a vastly more rapid rate than our numbers. If there is a loss in giving up the colored labor of the slaves, whether it is borne by the owners, by the nation, or partly by both, the result to bear the burden has increased immeasurably more than the burden. If there is danger in the existence in a community of a race just restored to an unwonted freedom, the danger depends upon the proportion of the slaves who are freed to the whole body of the population, and that would be appreciably less, as a consequence of a general emancipation now, than in 1790, and finally, to whatever extent it may be necessary or desirable to accompany measures of emancipation with measures of deportation, the relative capacity of the nation to colonize slaves abroad has augmented, not merely with augmenting wealth, but with the improvements in the art and practice of navigation, which have kept pace with the progress of the country in other respects, great as it has been, and which, even during the present generation, by amazingly expanding the power of distant migrations, have done so much to revolutionize the condition of the globe.

I have referred to measures of colonization as perhaps the necessary, or at any rate desirable, accompaniments of measures of emancipation. That colonization must accompany emancipation was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, who favored both; and the two things are undoubtedly associated in the public judgment of to-day, so far as that judgment has taken any definite form. Taking the fact, then, as I find it, of the popular conjunction of these two things, and without indulging in any vain wish, which I could not do without explanations and qualifications, which would carry me into too wide a digression, I shall proceed to suggest certain comparisons which show what, in the changed condition of the country, has now become reasonably practicable, in respect to the colonization of our colored population.

In the ten years from 1847 to 1856 inclusive, 2,800,000 persons migrated from Great Britain and Ireland, none of them on voyages shorter than that across the broad expanse of the stormy

Atlantic, many of them to the southern extremity of Africa (the utmost range of the race, or fabled origin of Ham), and still more over a distance equal to two-thirds of the circuit of the globe, to the antipodal regions of Australia. This emigration, from a population averaging 28,000,000 during the term of the movement, would only be equalled, proportional numbers being taken into the account, by an emigration from this country of 3,700,000 during the ten years to come.

In the eight years from 1847 to 1856 inclusive, this migration from Great Britain and Ireland numbered 2,444,800 persons, which is at a rate still more rapid.

This great statistical overview, of the migration of 2,800,000 from Great Britain and Ireland, from 1847 to 1856, does not fully illustrate the actually demonstrated capacity of populations to support emigration. This total emigration was contributed in very unequal degrees by the different portions of the British Islands. With about one-fourth of their aggregate population Ireland contributed nearly three-fourths of the emigration from them during the first six years of the period of ten years referred to. Prior to the great discoveries in Australia, the English migrated but little; and even since those discoveries, in the ten years from 1851 to 1860, England, with two-thirds the population of the United Kingdom, has furnished less than one-third of the emigration from it.

The total Irish emigration for the six years from 1847 to 1852 inclusive, was 1,312,224. (Thirteenth General Report of the British Commissioners of Emigration.) In 1854, it was 150,209. Assuming for 1853 an emigration of 187,003, which is the mean of the emigration for the years 1852 and 1854, we have, for the eight years from 1847 to 1854 inclusive, a total emigration of 1,681,350.

Taking the average population of Ireland from 1847 to 1854, at the six and a half millions of the census of 1851, the emigration in that period of eight years was more than one-fourth of the population. A proportional emigration from the United States for eight years to come would be nine millions. And the American people are a rich, commercial, and navigating people; while the Irish people are poor, and have no means of a navigation people, that the bulk of their emigrants were absolutely obliged to make one voyage across the Irish channel, to find a port affording the necessary facilities for their final exodus.

This case of Irish emigration from 1847 to 1854, which includes the period of a too well remembered famine, is an extreme case; but it is a case, it is a case, and what is it possible to be done. And if the case is extreme, so it proves altogether more than is necessary to be proved in the matter in hand, as nobody supposes that it can be necessary or desirable to colonize the whole of our colored population in eight years, if at all; and if it was, the Irish example shows that we could colonize the whole of our colored population as many colored people as we actually have, slaves and free.

From September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1856, there arrived in the United States from foreign countries, 2,635,460 persons, Germany being the principal contributor, next after the British empire, to this vast immigration. This age may, indeed, be said to be the age of migration.

We have in our own country, in the internal movements of the population, very striking illustrations of the migratory capacity of mankind. Thus the tables of the census of 1850 show that 4,192,950 persons born here were living in other States than those of their birth, so that considerably more than one-fifth of our native white population now have no native birth to State; and migrations of that sort, as we familiarly know, are largely to distant States. So, also, the census of our Pacific coast in 1850 proves that at least half a million of people must have migrated thither since the gold discoveries of 1848, more having returned than have been born there, and the actual population being now more than double what it was in 1840. A migration of the people of the United States, thousands of them accomplished it by doubling Cape Horn, and even now the only choice for them is a sea voyage of 7000 miles through tropical heats, or a land journey of 2000 or 3000 miles, exposed for a considerable part of the way to the hardships of wild and savage men, and the attacks of various wild and savage men.

These cases are examples of natural emigration, and therefore not fully applicable to the case of the negroes, unenterprising and non-emigrating by nature. They are applicable, however, to the extent of showing our ability to bear the expense of colonizing them, and they further illustrate the rapidity with which, in the event of their colonization, their places would be supplied by immigrants.

Of examples of colored or governmentally-regulated emigration, the most conspicuous is that trade to which we owe the existence of a negro on this continent and its adjacent islands.

A respectable authority (Encyclopedia Americana, 1851) says that the number of negroes brought to America by the slave trade has been calculated to amount, during the last three centuries, to about 12,000,000. Before Brazil was closed to slaves, in 1850, by the laws of British anti-slavery, this trade was computed to amount to 150,000 to 200,000 annually. It is said now to be not far from 50,000 annually to Cuba alone. These are large numbers, and they illustrate the enterprise and energy as well as wickedness of mankind, or rather they show how much of the enterprise and energy of the race is exhausted in works of wickedness, and how little is left for any good work.

Of colonizations, peculiarly supported, in whole or in part, or regulated by governments, we have recent examples upon a considerable scale, in the efforts of Spain, and France, and England, to supply with labor such of their colonies as are deficient in it. In respect to the first two, no figures are accessible to me, except that from 1847, when Spain commenced that particular traffic, to September 16, 1859, there had been shipped from China to Cuba, a very long voyage, 50,123 coolies. England, in the space of twelve years, beginning in 1848, had shipped to the sugar colony of Mauritius 191,996 coolies from India, and to her colony of Mauritius (Madagascar) 65,628 laborers of whom 36,081 were from the East Indies, 12,870 from Madeira, and 6443 from Sierra Leone.

These examples of emigration, free, colored, and regulated by governments, demonstrate the ease with which any amount of colonization of our colored people, which can be made safe and acceptable, can be made. The fullness of time has arrived, in our numbers, in our abounding wealth, in the vast improvements in the safety, cheapness, and comfort with which seas are traversed; and finally in the various choice of regions to which the colored race may be deported. The longest voyage is back to this continent, to the United States, as we have seen, and the nearest country have been dragged by violence, while available and substantially unoccupied areas, in close proximity to us, already in this species of immigration. The island of St. Domingo alone might receive thirty millions, without surpassing in density of population Barbadoes, which does not exceed it in average physical capacity, and which is situated in the most fertile and healthful of tropical lands. Or if the high and exceptional development of Barbadoes is not to be looked for, St. Domingo might receive all our slaves, and then, agreed Porto Rico in

population to the square mile. All the islands which inclose the Gulf of Mexico, Central America, the coast region of Mexico, and those immeasurable fertile wastes of the southern continent which are washed by the Caribbean Sea, offer hospitable refuge to the colored race, while their capacity to receive that race is practically boundless.

The only remaining obstacle to which I shall now address myself, which prevents the country from entering seriously and hopefully upon the task of ridding itself of the institution of slavery, is the vague terror of such a constant and inevitable increase of the servile race as renders it idle to attempt its reduction by removal, and impossible to tolerate its presence in a country in which the advance of population is not appreciable. With a Turk, the difficulty would be of exactly the opposite kind, and he would be slow to believe in the possibility of the increase of human numbers, which is a fact to which he is entirely unaccustomed in his own experience.

Obviously, there can be no fixed and unchangeable tendency in the human species to multiply itself. It was so, as Alexander wished new worlds to subside, our race would require new worlds to occupy. The general fact which we observe, in the long history of the world, is that the numbers of men remain stationary, the contrary fact of increase being exceptional in time and locality. The capacity to increase, looking only to the power of procreation, is constant, but numbers are limited solely by the measure of the means of subsistence, and these are only enlarged by the opening of new areas to occupation, or by the advance of civilization upon old areas. There has probably been no augmentation of the numbers of mankind in the Old World since the Christian era. The civilization of the Caucasian race has only changed its seat, and the dense present population of Western Europe is only the equivalent for that of the old Roman Empire.

The negro race is not an increasing one, either in Africa or in any of the regions to which it has been transported, with the solitary exception of the slaves in this country. The free negroes in every part of the continent of America, and on all its adjacent islands, are steadily increasing, but numbers are limited solely by the solitary exception of the United States, and even here their increase is scarcely appreciable. In Hayti, they are believed to have diminished one-half within seventy years. In Jamaica and the British colonies, if their numbers have been kept up since the epoch of emancipation, it has only been by importation. Their increase is equal to the number of manumissions. In Mexico and South America, it is the same. The free negro does not multiply anywhere, but as a general rule, is dying out and disappearing.

The exception, slight as it is, has been in this country, and the natural increase of the free negro has already been substantially checked, and is now so small, that it is believed, would be changed into a positive and rapid decrease, by any considerable measure of emancipation.

The increase of free colored persons in this country from 1850 to 1860 was as follows:

In the free States,	12.99
In the slave States,	8.86
In all the States,	10.68

In the aggregate, the increase was from 424,990 to 469,709, which is a gain of 45,310, or, as before stated, of 10.68 per cent.

How much of it is by natural increase, may be determined with proximate, although not exact accuracy.

The number of slaves freed by emancipation was, in 1850 by the act of March 3, 1850, and in 1860, by the census of that year, 813. By averaging those numbers, we have for the whole decade 9070, which is at least equal to all the colored persons who have left the country within that time. There was scarce any emigration of that kind prior to the census of 1860, except of the fugitive slaves themselves, who such Canada as a place of refuge. From 1850 to 1860, a period of thirty-two years, 3790 free colored persons had left all the States for Liberia. Of late, there has been some emigration of such persons to Mexico and the West India Islands, to avoid the stringency of the severe legislation against free negroes in some of the slave States. But without going into unnecessary details of calculation, it appears that the escapes from slavery during the decade from 1850 will not only balance all the colored emigration of free persons, but also the number of such persons reduced to slavery by kidnapping, or by those modern laws of some of the States under which free persons are occasionally sold into the condition of servitude.

There remains, then, to be deducted from the increase of the free colored, in order to determine their natural increase, the number gained by manumissions. These amounted, in 1850, by the census of that year, to 1467, and in 1860, by the census of that year, to 3010. By averaging those numbers, we have, for the whole decade, 2239, as the sum total of manumissions which reduces the gain of the free colored population by natural increase to 22,990, which is five and two-fifths per cent. This is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the natural increase of the decade, which was quite 244 per cent.—viz., 214 per cent. as exhibited by the census, and one per cent. lost by escapes and manumissions.

This natural increase of the free colored race, as compared with either the slave or the white population, has, of course, always been known to statisticians. It is easily demonstrated as a matter of actual figures, and the causes of it are not obscure; but neither the fact itself nor the legitimate inferences from it have been sufficiently insisted upon, or attracted the attention they deserve.

It is not possible to determine exactly how much the free colored race is gained by natural increase since 1790, but considering that the whole increase has been less than that of the whites, and that the additions to their number have been so great by escapes from slavery and by manumissions, which were numerous in the early history of the country (including the sweeping manumission by the act of abolishing slavery in 1783), the natural increase of the free colored must obviously have been small. As I have already seen, it did not probably reach six per cent. during the last decade.

During the decade ending in 1860, the increase of the free colored race from all causes (including escapes from slavery and manumissions) was, in the slave States, only ten and one-half per

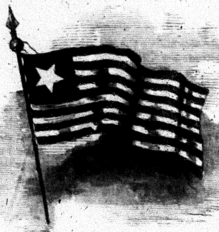
I got up, guessing the ranch had killed the poor old man, and turning my steps toward the river, was met by the crowd returning, every man armed with axe, knife, cutlass, or spear; and these weapons, and their own hands, and arms, and bodies, all sprinkled with the blood of their victim. In their frenzy, they had tied the poor wretch to a log near the river bank, and then deliberately hacked him into many pieces. They finished by splitting open his skull, and scattering the brains in the water. Then they returned, and to see this behavior, it would have

The new settlement at Paynesville, in the interior, is also increasing. The captives lately brought there by our squadron proving a useful acquisition to the productive labor of Liberia.—*Journal of Commerce.*

when the State Department of the Republic of Liberia shall report a voluntary immigration from America of half a million of Africa's descendants within the year!—*Vermont Chronicle*.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1861.



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RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

We publish several valuable articles in our present number, taken from the *Vermont Chronicle*. Among them is one on the subject of the recognition of Liberia. We rejoice to see this topic discussed.

We hope the day has come when, as a nation, we shall form treaties of amity with all nations, without respect to color.

Liberia has received a recognition from France and England, but by both is treated as a dependent country, whom they can insult at pleasure. How violent and insulting was France in the case of the Regina Codi! How violently have several British officers conducted on that coast! Only last April, two English vessels, seized in the act of violating the revenue-laws of Liberia, were forcibly taken away by a British man-of-war.

Such a policy of insult is calculated, if not designed, to lower their self-respect and the respect of the native tribes around them, and open the way for just such outrages as the last one committed by the Spanish steamer on the Quail. If our nation would give Liberia a commercial treaty, it would elevate her in the eyes of foreign nations, and at the same time promote our own commercial interests.

NEWS OF THE MONTH FROM LIBERIA.

By the bark Edward, which arrived early in November at the port of New-York, and by the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, which came in with Messrs. Mason and Sidel, captured on her return cruise from Africa, we have dates to near the close of September, and the *Liberia Herald* for August.

Trade was very dull in Liberia, from the small quantity and inferior quality of the palm-oil crop in her territory. The re-captured African Congoes were doing well, and rapidly becoming useful. The prospect for a large sugar crop was encouraging, though the grinding would not begin until January. But little had been done toward raising cotton. The large ingross of Congoes had, with limited importations, rendered American merchandise and provisions scarce and high; but large orders, filled for the Liberian Government, were on the way, and would afford an abundant supply, and enable the Government to pay the claims which had accumulated for board of recapitulation and preparing receptacles.

The college-building at Monrovia, being enclosed, was receiving its plaster, and would be ready for use by the close of December.

President Benson writes that the proposed settlement, Finleyville, on the Bassa mountains, near St. John's river, was already begun by some twenty volunteer settlers. Fifteen mechanics were engaged in finishing the receptacle, and clearing grounds for new emigrants.

Great excitement had existed, by a violent outrage upon the Liberians, supposed to have originated from the Spanish Governor at Fernando Po, and which, it was hoped, would be disclaimed by the Government of Spain, when informed of the facts.

There had been a feeble attempt at an *emancipation* by some of the politicians of Sinu county, after the late election; but the parties did not persevere after a warning, and so the Republic had no actual secession or rebellion.

APPOINTMENTS.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The President has appointed William Highland Lynch, formerly Comptroller,

to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, instead of John B. Jordan, resigned.
Benjamin A. Anderson, Esq., has been appointed Comptroller.

SUDDEN LOSS OF LIFE IN LIBERIA.

We find record in the *Liberia Herald* of the death of six persons by accident. One was Captain Mungo, of the public schooner Quail, whose life was lost in the attempt to take out the Spanish slave-trader from Gallinas river; another was shot by his own fowling-piece, when going out gunning; and four carpenters were upset when crossing the St. John's river—near the same place where the Rev. Mr. Chessman was drowned last year. (One more, the accident of all, was the death of a son of Vice-President Warner, caused by the unexpected discharge of a cannon at Fort Norris, while preparing to repulse the attack of the Spanish war-steam on the Quail. We deeply sympathize with this bereaved father, who has often before been called to bow under heavy sorrows.

We are deeply pained to record such losses, because Liberia has no lives to throw away, and because it indicates a carelessness of life quite discouraging to those who seek to enlarge her population.

SPANISH OUTRAGE ON THE COAST OF LIBERIA.

We publish letters just received by the San Jacinto, from prominent and most reliable parties in Liberia, giving an account of a gross insult upon the Government of Liberia, by a small Spanish steamer, which, without deigning to hold any intercourse with the Liberian Government, made an attack upon the Quail, then at anchor at Monrovia, on the 11th of September. For the details, our readers will refer to the letters. It seems that the Spaniards are so indignant that Liberia dares to defend her coast from her slave-traders, and perhaps so annoyed that she offers an asylum for the poor Congoes taken from slavery, that she has presumed on the disturbed condition of the United States, to pick a quarrel with our settlements at Liberia. Surely, she cannot fancy that, as a nation, we will permit Liberia to be absorbed as was San Domingo, and as she now proposes to do with Mexico.

Spanish slave-traders did for a long time occupy the Gallinas river for slave factories, but so they did other portions of the coast. If she can disregard the rights of Liberia, acquired by purchase at that point, so elsewhere; and it will turn out that we have persuaded our colored people to leave America, to be oppressed and tyrannized over on the coast of Africa.

What will the Government of the United States do! What will England do! The latter, by her treaties with Liberia, and by the action, insulting as it was, of her own cruiser, the Torch, seems bound to interfere for the defence of Liberia! Our own Government may find this a good occasion to define its relation to Liberia. Surely, if Liberia is not a nation, it is an American colony. And whether one or the other, or both, by placing the recapitulation in her territory, it has an absolute obligation to defend them from outrage. If it is deemed a colony, let it be protected as such; if a nation, let it be acknowledged as a nation, having a peculiar relation to us from its origin, and because it is the place chosen by our Government where to locate all recapitulates from slave-ships.

If we, as a nation, desire to encourage our free colored population, and such as may in vast numbers become free amid our present struggles, to form independent communities in the tropics, it surely is poor policy to allow the one already formed to fall a victim to Spanish arrogance.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, Sept. 16, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of the departure of the United States steamer San Jacinto for the United States, to drop you a few lines. By the Edward, which will leave here some time during this week for New-York, you will doubtless receive full intelligence of matters and things in Liberia.

In my last, Prince Mason, of the Gallinas, through the Superintendent of Robertport, communicated to the President that a Spanish slave schooner was at the Gallinas, and asked that the President should send without delay and capture her. The Quail was then on a cruise to the leeward; and immediately on her return, she was dispatched to look after the reported Spanish slave schooner.

The Quail found the slave schooner within the Gallinas bar; and, on inquiries being instituted on shore, it was completely established that the object of the Spanish schooner's visit to the Gallinas was to procure slaves; that she had already distributed among the chiefs her cargo, and that her slaves were to be delivered in ninety days from the time of her arrival at the Gallinas. Commander Mungo, of the Quail, immediately captured the slave; and owing to the heavy surf on the bar, he did not succeed in getting her out of the river. He lost his life in attempting to do so. His boats and other conveniences were lost, and it became absolutely necessary that the Quail should return to this place, to procure other conveniences for getting the slave over the bar, and bringing her to Monrovia for adjudication. A prize crew was put on board, and the Quail hastened to Monrovia. On her return to the Gallinas, she found lying there H. B. M.'s steamer Torch, Commander Smith. He immediately communicated with the Quail, and inquired if our Government had any treaty stipulations with Spain, otherwise it would be his duty to take possession of the vessel, under treaty stipulations existing between his Government and the Spanish Government. The Commander of the Quail had to submit. The slave was taken possession of by the Torch, and destroyed by fire—the risk of life being considered too great to bring her over the bar.

It is not necessary to refer further to the act of the Commander of the Torch, than to say that the slave was in Liberian waters, violating our laws, and therefore amenable to them.

About a month ago, we received intelligence by the way of Cape Palmas, which came in one of the mail packets, that the Governor of the island of Fernando Po was fitting out a squadron to proceed to Monrovia, to capture or sink the Quail, and bombard the city. We could scarcely believe that a representative of a civilized nation would attempt any thing of the kind, before calling on our Government for explanation. Nevertheless, it was determined to prepare for defence, and it was well that we did so. Fort Norris battery was put in a state of defence, and the Quail was made ready to resist aggression.

On the morning of the 11th September inst., a Spanish war-

steamer came to anchor in our harbor, and was immediately boarded by an officer from the Quail, to tender to the Commander the usual facilities. The officer was politely received by the Spanish commander, who said that he would remain in port two or three days, as he intended to communicate with the President; and he requested to know the place of landing. The Quail's officer had returned to his vessel not more than half an hour, before the Spanish got her vessel under weigh, and stood out to sea. The favorable report made by the officer of the Quail, which was immediately reported to the authorities on shore, had the effect of relieving us from immediate apprehensions, and therefore we were somewhat off our guard. The crew of the Quail was employed, not apprehending any disturbance from the Spaniard. This seems to have been the object aimed at by the Spaniard. He returned to the harbor, rounded out near the Quail, and fired into her. Commander Benedict, though taken by surprise, soon beat to quarters, and returned the shot with a good will. Fort Norris followed his example, and in a short time the Spaniard was compelled to make water and sail, and put to sea with all haste.

We do not know what will be the ending of this matter with the Spaniards, but it is believed that the civilized world will condemn this act of theirs as being without a parallel in atrocity.

In haste, yours, etc.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, New-York. J. N. LEWIS.

MONROVIA, Sept. 12, 1861.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.—Dear Sir.—Some time in the month of June last, the Government had an occasion to despatch the Quail to Gallinas, to order away or to bring to trial, just as circumstances might require, a Spanish schooner, which had gone there for the purpose of purchasing slaves. She was found in the river, having discharged her cargo of goods, and bargained for her load of human beings. The officers of the Quail boarded her, with a view of bringing her to Monrovia, to be tried, either for violating our revenue-law, or for buying slaves within our territory. But during the time of making preparations to carry into effect the order of Government, an English cruiser, the Torch, went into Gallinas for the purpose also of arresting the slave, and did seize, and then set fire to and destroyed her; for which act, the Spanish Government became displeased, and ordered one of its armed vessels up here from Fernando Po, to chastise us; and yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the vessel came in, and, without asking any questions, or even visiting the shore, steamed alongside the Quail, and fired into her twice with grape and round shot. For endeavoring to suppress the slave-trade within our territory, we are first opposed by the natives, and then unceremoniously murdered by the Spaniards.

Great Britain, by an armed force, ought not to have been the first to throw into our face an indignity, by taking out of our harbor, last April, before trial, two English trading-vessels, schooner, which had openly and willfully violated our revenue-law; and thus opened the door for the ingress of every species of insult and contumely that others chose to throw in upon us. Will stronger America and England remain dormant, and look on with indifference, while these outrages are being committed upon a weaker nation, by a barbarous people, against humanity and international justice? I think not. Liberia is the last place to which we can remove, and be free, it being our *legitimate home*; and here we will stay, unless otherwise determined by Infinite Wisdom, until we die.

Very respectfully and truly yours, D. D. WARNER.

MONROVIA, September 14, 1861.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, D. D.—I still suppose you are interested in our Liberian affairs, notwithstanding your own serious national difficulties. I therefore venture to write you a few lines by the present opportunity.

While your country is passing through a fiery ordeal, we are not entirely left undisturbed. A few months ago, this Government was informed, through Prince Mason, of Gallinas, that there was in the Gallinas river a Spanish schooner, which had come to that place for a load of slaves, and had given out his money to buy them. Our Government immediately sent the schooner Quail to Gallinas, to investigate the matter, and, if the report which had reached the Government was true, to seize the Spanish vessel. It appears that the evidences of the Spaniard being in the river for illegitimate purposes, were of such a character as led to the seizure of the vessel. In making an effort to get her out of the river, the bar being very bad, our schooner lost her hawser, and was obliged to return to Monrovia to get another one. On her return to Gallinas, our vessel met an English man-of-war at that place, the officer of which took the prize vessel out of the possession of our prize crew, and informed the commanding officer of the Quail, that he would assume the responsibility of destroying the slave, which he blew up, and left. The Quail returned to Monrovia and reported. The officers and crew of the Spanish vessel went to Sierra Leone.

We heard nothing more of this affair, until, about six weeks ago, the Mystic arrived here from Fernando Po, and gave the information that the steamer left that place, there was fitting out a small steam gunboat by the Spanish Consul, for the purpose, he understood, of proceeding to Monrovia, to attack and destroy the Liberian schooner Quail. This information being confirmed by other communications received about this time, President Benson thought it necessary to make some preparations to receive the Spaniard, if he should think proper to carry into execution his threat. Accordingly, orders were given to have the cannon in Fort Norris, on Meurdo Heights, mounted as soon as possible. Our men went to work with a will, and by the first September, eight of the heaviest pieces were mounted, and ready for effective service.

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the 1st inst., just as the men who had been engaged on the works and keeping guard were assembling to hear preaching on the battery, a steamer to the south-west of the Cape horn in sight, and bore down upon the Cape, until she came near the south-west point. She showed no colors, which was the cause of much suspicion and many conjectures for our people; but she soon hauled up, and kept away to the N. W. She seemed to be a small schooner-rigged steamer, a propeller. Long before sundown, she was out of sight, and was no more seen or heard of until the 11th inst., when, about 11 o'clock A. M., a steamer about the same size and rig was signalled coming from the same direction, south-west; and in an hour or so she reached the harbor, displaying Spanish colors. The second officer from the Quail boarded her, inquired her

name and the name of her commander, to which inquiry he replied to answer. Then Mr. Carney intimated that he would like to know his business, as she seemed to be a man-of-war, etc. The captain replied that he was a Spanish man-of-war, just from Sierra Leone, and had come to see the President; expected to stop two or three days; and asked the officer about the landing, etc. His questions were satisfactorily answered, and Mr. Carney, the officer, offered to accompany him to the shore. He said he was not ready then, but would come when he got ready. Mr. Carney left, and returned to his vessel.

The Spanish gunboat immediately steamed out of the harbor some distance, tacked about, and came back into the harbor, and came in between the bark Edwards, which was lying got far from the Quail, so as to be sheltered and protected by the Edwards. As soon as she got broadside on the Quail, she let go a charge of grape into the Quail. The professed peaceable intentions of the Spaniard had thrown the people on the Quail off their guard, and they were engaged in their various duties about the vessel as usual, suspecting no harm. When the Spaniard fired, Captain Benedict immediately ordered his men to the guns, which order was quickly obeyed; but before the Quail's guns were brought to bear upon her, the Spaniard gave them a round shot accompanied with canister (neither of which did any harm). By this time, Captain Benedict was ready to reply, and gave them two to one, two of his shots taking effect. The guns from the Fort were also booming away. The Spaniard began to think, by this time, he was getting more than he had bargained for; up all sail, and made hot haste to get out to sea, which he succeeded in doing, and has not made his appearance since.

How this affair will terminate, I cannot say; no one knows. We have taken our first lesson; and I hope, by God's grace, we shall prove apt scholars.

Our kind regards to friends.

Yours, etc. B. V. R. JAMES.

GVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, September 26, 1861.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—I received your brief note of 7th of August, by Rev. Mr. Blyden, and thank you. The operations are going on at Finley. There are some forty civilized persons out there, about twenty-five of whom are volunteers; the others are workmen, timber-getters, carpenters, and masons. The Superintendent of that county thinks he can report the receptacle completed there in all of November. The work is being prosecuted as vigorously as can be under the circumstances. The labor on the road from the St. John's to Finley will be resumed the first dry-season month—say November. I am pleased that New-York and New-Jersey are so determined as ever to efficiently prosecute that enterprise. Unless I am greatly mistaken in my views, before the expiration of five years, the influx of immigration from the United States will have attained an annual average of not less than several thousands. A more prudent and humane course cannot be adopted than a timely preparation by the multiplication of interior settlements in our several counties, for the reception, health, and prosperity of the tide that will soon flow in upon us so copiously.

I send inclosed the first number of a bill of exchange for \$414.50, received from Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, on acc. Beth Gravenor. I remitted \$75.00 by the bark Cordelia hence in July. I wrote to you last week by the U. S. steamer San Jacinto.

Messrs. Johnson & Turpin will give you all the particulars respecting the conduct of the Spanish man-of-war, and certain Spaniards on the coast, said to be acting under the authority of the Governor-General of Fernando Po. Suffice it to say that the Quail so disabled the aggressor, the Spanish war-steamer that she had to put into Sierra Leone for repairs. If we have wronged Spanish subjects in any way, we are willing to give satisfaction, to make prompt redress, when civilly applied to. But we will never be bullied into measures. And having traveled five thousand miles to secure the liberty we have in Liberia, we will die to a man, rather than permit the slave-trade to be forced upon us in our territory by any nation under the sun, because of their superior power.

Yours respectfully, STEPHEN A. BENSON.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S.

P. S. I think it very proper to have one of the high schools at Basa. Finley seems to be an excellent place for the Alexander High School, since the College and the Methodist Academy here supersede its necessity in this city. B.

SPANISH AGGRESSION UPON LIBERIA.

In June, 1861, the Liberian Government sent the Government schooner Quail to Gallinas, thirty miles north of Monrovia, to order away, or to bring to trial, just as circumstances might require, a Spanish schooner, which had gone there for the purpose of purchasing slaves. The officers of the Quail boarded her, with a view of bringing her to Monrovia, to be tried, either for violating our revenue-law, or for buying slaves within our territory. But during the time of making preparations to carry into effect the order of Government, an English cruiser, the Torch, went into Gallinas for the purpose also of arresting the slave, and did seize, and then set fire to and destroyed her; for which act, the Spanish Government became displeased, and ordered one of its armed vessels up here from Fernando Po, to chastise the Liberians. She arrived at Monrovia 11th September, and without asking any questions or visiting the shore, steamed alongside the Quail, and fired into her twice with grape and round shot. The crew of the Quail, not suspecting an attack, were at the moment at their quarters, but they were not many minutes in returning the fire, and they soon so disabled the Spanish steamer, that she had to go up to Sierra Leone for repairs, where she arrived 15th September, much damaged.

President Benson, in a letter of 26th September, to Rev. Dr. Pinney by the bark Edwards, expresses his feelings in glowing language, from which we make the following extract:

"If we have wronged Spanish subjects in any way, we are willing to make prompt redress, when civilly applied to; but we will never be bullied into measures. And having traveled 5000 miles to secure the liberty we have in Liberia, we will die to a man, rather than permit the slave-trade to be forced upon us in our territory, by any nation under the sun, because of their superior power."

A fort has been built on Cape Meurdo, and about fifteen cannon are mounted. The whole population of Monrovia turned out for their defence from the Spanish vessel.

The Quail acquitted herself with great gallantry, and the Spanish steamer soon made her escape, while she was able.—*Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 3.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SPANISH OUTRAGE IN LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, Lm., Saturday, September 14th.
We have received the visit of the Spanish war steamer referred

